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Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Friday, February 11, 1916.

BRITISH v. ENGLISH. A Magic Name.

TO THE EDITOR.
It is fair for Scotland to remember that the word as large refers inevitably to the United Kingdom as "England." To those who have travelled abroad, it is patent that the two words were in "English." And not "British," which is more of an official term, comparable with "Germans." It is safe to assert that most of people have never yet pronounced the word British in their own tongue. Who has never heard of England? That name, which was once of power and beauty, never can be completely lost, as it appears in Scotland's old songs, their tales, and their language. In your issue of the 11th a lengthy column, from New York is given— "England" and "the land's Navy"; again, tonight, the New York Times is quoted— "Hold on, John Bull!" Why are these the names by which we are here in Scotland, the word British and why have we not "Scottish?"
Imagine a party of foreigners coming across a Scottish landscape in distress— "In a few French, German, or Italian." (1)
What do our people call you as they go to prevent their friends from doing so?
Some should have no such words, their own language, therefore, has the power of nobility, whether chosen for sport or otherwise—shall we say, merged or separated?
OFFICER ANGLAIS.

English Societies.

TO THE EDITOR.
For the information of "Scottish" who does not know of the existence of any English societies, I may mention that the Royal Society of St. George has branches not only in England, but also in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, China, and Japan.
The attitude of the society towards the non-English nationalities of the United Kingdom, as revealed in its magazine, *The English Review*, displays a spirit of tolerance and understanding, a desire to be "friendly" in all circumstances. The "Protestant" spirit appears, for example, in an account of the death of the Spanish (Queen's) Dauphin. "We are glad to see that it has been decided not to draw for places in patriotic promotions. Our people represent England. We do not know for certain that we treasure this 10 per cent. of the people of America as of English origin. England's rightful position, therefore, is first, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are equal in that all are governed alike and subject to the same laws, but the equality means— Again, in a column devoted to the Union flag of 1801, the national flag of Scotland, the white saltire of St. Andrew upon a blue ground, surrounded by the red cross of St. George with a white saltire, the cross of St. Patrick being added in 1801. The flag of St. George represents St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, the two latter being added to the flag of England in 1801 and 1802."
—

Not So Black as Painted.

TO THE EDITOR.
As a Scotch Highlander, I am in sympathy with those of your correspondents who feel disappointed when the United Kingdom is referred to as "England" and "Southern England," and, indeed, some words about the "English Empire." At the same time, I don't think there are as black as some have painted in that connection. In Edinburgh, for instance, we have about 100,000 Scotch people. The "Democratic Association," alone has a membership of nearly 700. In the Glasgow area, who write or speak about Scotland as "England," or about the Empire as "English" nation, of "British," would be regarded as not only in need of education, but of the attention of a mental expert.

Scottish patriotism is not in itself. It is based on tradition and love of country, of which every sensible native of our glorious highland has good reason to be proud. Scottish patriotism is to preserve self-respect. Without it, we are of great strength to the British Empire. The love of Scotland has caused our brave men to show an example in resistance to both England and Ireland, and it has brought forth our military traditions. Our great Walter Scott, who never mixed up politics with his patriotism, declared—
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never yet felt a Scotchman's pride
I never yet met a Scot who could repeat
These lines without a thrill of pride."
(ONE OF THE MARCHES.)

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Saturday, February 12, 1916.

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

LORD GUTHRIE ON THE WORK OF BOOK CLUBS.

LORD GUTHRIE delivered a lecture on "Scottish Literary Clubs or Societies" to the members of the Glasgow Centre of the English Association in the Hibernian Club Room, Glasgow University, last night. A large audience was present, and Mr. William Robb, H.M.L.S., president of the Centre, and he was accompanied by Lord Strathclyde and Principal Sir Donald MacAlister.

Lord Guthrie said that his subject was limited to those Scottish Historical Societies which issued printed volumes. But he was not going to deal with what one might call "Discussion Societies," like the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Book clubs were his theme, which might be defined as societies organized and inspired by members of the public, without State aid, to reproduce, under expert editing, Scottish writings in prose and poetry of literary, historical, or archaeological interest, which no publisher could be got to issue on ordinary terms. In order of date of formation, the first five Scottish Historical Societies or publishing associations, all of which commenced in the twenties and thirties of last century, were called clubs—the Bannatyne Club, the Abbotsford Club, and the Innes Club of Edinburgh, the Maidland Club of Glasgow, and the Spalding Club of Aberdeen. And they were clubs, for in each of them might have been applied Lockhart's description of a contemporary English Club—"He gastronomic meal has always been on a scale worthy of its bibliomaniacal concern." But for want or, as they liked it, the fifteen founded in or after 1851 abandoned the conviviality of their predecessors, and most of them were called societies, all indeed except the Glasgow Club of London, the Hibernian Club of Glasgow, the New Club of Paisley, and the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen.

THE ROXBURGH CLUB.
He scarcely needed to explain the limitation expressed by the word "Scottish" in his title. The English societies were later than the Scottish ones. The Bannatyne, Maidland, and Abbotsford Clubs were all founded before the century, the first of the regular English Book Clubs. And in proportion to the population and wealth of the country, the Scottish clubs had, he thought, accomplished more, and done at least as good as those in England. But the societies south of the Tweed were so numerous and important that it would be out of the question to deal with them, and the Scottish societies, in one address. The unfortunate result, however, was that he could not include the club or society which was the original of all the book clubs. It had a Scottish name, but except for the presence of a few Scottish members, it was purely English. He referred to the Roxburgh Club, founded as early as 1812, whereas the first of our Scottish Clubs, the Bannatyne Club, did not come into existence till 1823. The Roxburgh Club had a curious origin. The third Duke of Roxburgh was a great book collector, a genuine book-lover, not a mere connoisseur in book bindings and the curricula of book production. He was his own librarian, with one assistant, his footman, Archibald Menzies. Archibald would neither read nor write. Yet he was most competent for his work, for he knew all the numerous volumes in the Duke's collection by heart. The Roxburgh sale in London, after the Duke's death, lasted forty-two days, and realised £25,000. The London dealers

were all at the sale, and it was felt, in the English manner, that the occasion could not be adequately celebrated without a dinner. That dinner it was resolved to make annual, and the Roxburgh Club was then and there founded (ten guineas the annual subscription), one of the conditions of membership being that an annual volume should be presented to the members of the club, to be edited and paid for by one of the members in turn, which volume should contain a reproduction of some ancient piece of literature.

TWENTY BOOK CLUBS.

Of the twenty Scottish book-clubs or societies the oldest, the Bannatyne Club, was founded in 1823, and the youngest, the Rymour Society, in 1903. Lord Guthrie expressed his indebtedness to Professor Charles Sanford Terry's book, "Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies," out of which most of the material of the lecture had been got. He had said there were twenty Scottish book societies. He discarded two—the Aungmyre Society and the Clarendon Historical Society, because while these societies were founded in Edinburgh, their publications were almost entirely the works of Englishmen. Then he eliminated three others owing to the smallness of their output—the Innes Society for the publication of Highland literature, which only produced one volume; the Scottish Clergy Society, founded in Dundee, and the Rymour Society, for the publication chiefly of ballads, each of which had only three volumes to its credit. A table of the remaining fifteen book societies showed their duration (in the case of those which had been dissolved), and when they began work, in the case of those still publishing, and also their places of origin and their output, as follows:—

Duration.	Place of Origin.	Output in Volumes.
1. Bannatyne ... 1823-1881	Edinburgh	125
2. Maidland ... 1828-1859	Glasgow	90
3. Abbotsford ... 1833-1886	Edinburgh	84
4. Spalding ... 1837-1870	Aberdeen	44
5. Western ... 1841-1860	Edinburgh	56
6. Spotswood ... 1850-1861	Edinburgh	14
7. Grampian ... 1866-1891	London	47
8. Roxburgh ... 1812-1883	Edinburgh	23
9. Hibernian ... 1871-1902	Glasgow	34
10. Ayrshire and Galloway Archaeological ... 1897-1897	—	15
		490

[These ten societies no longer exist.]

11. New Club ... 1877 Paisley 28
12. Scottish Text ... 1880 Edinburgh 65
13. New Spalding ... 1886 Aberdeen 40
14. Scottish History ... 1886 Edinburgh 21
15. Scottish Record ... 1888 Edinburgh 71 parts.
Of the five existing clubs, two, the New Club of Paisley and the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen, were not likely to issue any more volumes. Three remained—the Scottish Text, the Scottish History, and the Scottish Record Societies. The Scottish Text, unfortunately, was compelled to suspend operations for this year owing to war reasons, not want of money but want of workers. Of its editors, one was interned in Germany and two others were in the Forces. They hoped, however, to resume operations at an early period.

ORIGINS OF THE SOCIETIES.

He attributed the origin of the Scottish Historical Societies, meaning thereby book clubs, to the Roxburgh sale and the Roxburgh Club. But the real cause was deeper. Most great movements had resulted from the appearance in the world from what cause, or combination of causes, it was not always easy, or even possible, to discover. In connection with their subject, the new spirit showed itself in three ways. First, a new respect for antiquity became general, and a new interest in things archaeological. Then, next, men began to realize the value of original materials. Thirdly, apart from the demand of the cultured public, it became increasingly necessary that literary men should have ready access to old materials. As all ways happened, when the hour came, so did the men. When the first Scots Society was founded—the Bannatyne Club in Edinburgh in 1823—competent persons were available as president, as secretary, as general editor and as editors of the separate volumes. As president, Scotland gained in the one man in all this world best fitted, from his reputation and from his habits and tastes, for the post, Sir Walter Scott. In accepting office, Sir Walter made it a condition that David Laing (afterwards M.D. and Librarian of the Writers to the Signet Library in Edinburgh) should be appointed as secretary and general editor. Sir Walter's chosen choice was amply justified. As editors of volumes, in addition to Scott and Laing, the names could show a remarkable list. He referred only to the dead, like Thomas Thomson, Scott's successor in the Chair of the Bannatyne Club, Joseph Robertson, George Innes, Joseph Stevenson, John Stuart, George Grant, James Macdunn, Sir James Macnair, and many others. As to the

editor of the Scottish Text and Scottish History societies—the societies whose work he knew best—he selected two, neither of them that of a Frenchman, Francis Joseph Amour, teacher of French in the Glasgow Academy, and the other an Englishman, Thomas Graves, law teacher of Lord St. John's, the English Lord Chancellor. As to the output, he roughly estimated that these 20 societies had published some seven or eight hundred volumes. Taking the cost of each volume at £250, there resulted a sum which had been provided out of the subscription or private gift of members, not for their own benefit or amusement, but for truly national and patriotic purposes.

THE METHODS FOLLOWED.

Lord Guthrie then discussed the method in which the work of these societies was done. He referred to the special qualifications necessary in an editor, and said that taking the product of these societies all over, the high quality was amazing, considering that many of them paid their editors, and that most of the editors were men who had to live by their pen or lecture, and were often obliged, for length and period, to interrupt their literary work in order to attend to more urgent claims. Having got the editor, the next step was to obtain access to the necessary material, which was not so easy as it seemed. In many cases the societies had unearthed material not previously known to exist. In Scottish libraries, public and private, in charter houses, Town-Clerks' offices, lawyers' offices, and other repositories there was still splendid stuff to be resurrected. He emphasized the importance of the index, and said that in this respect the Scottish Historical Society had set a splendid example, which he wished were universal. The societies' indices were not only full and accurate, they were also important. It saved themselves as to the value of the work done, they had only to observe the constant references to the societies' volumes in all works, printed or unprinted, published in Scotland or elsewhere, dealing with Scottish literature, history, or antiquities. Speaking of the future of the societies now in existence, he said that no one who knew the subject would deny that much useful and important work remained for the three societies in Scotland to do. It would be a public scandal if, owing to want of public support, any of these societies, and particularly the Scottish History Society and the Scottish Text Society, were allowed to disappear as their predecessors had done, without completing their work. Their membership was not nearly as large as it ought to be, and both had had heavy losses in the withdrawal of the numerous German and Austrian libraries which subscribed for their volumes. The material available for the Scottish History Society should last them all this century, by which time, however, as to what was to be reckoned sufficiently ancient to be worthy of reproduction might have been enlarged. In the case of the Scottish Text Society, whose range was more limited, a shorter period might exhaust its material, unless the Society undertook, as it was quite entitled to do, the publication of Gaelic literature. In any event, it had large enterprises still to undertake, including the works of Sir David Lindsay and Gavin Douglas.

Mr. David Murray added a few comments at the close of the lecture, and the hearty thanks of the Centre were awarded Lord Guthrie, on the motion of Mr. J. H. Murray, H.M.S., seconded by Mr. A. Gillin, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, February 12, 1910.

BRITISH v. ENGLISH.

"No Englishman Need Apply."

TO THE EDITOR.

I quite agree with the latter part of "Northumbria's" letter—viz., "The position and status of England and Englishmen are perfectly assured among all civilised nations."

One has only to look at the "Squatters' Vacant" column in any newspaper in the U.S.A. or Canada to find that that is so. The advertisements there generally end in the following manner:—"No Englishman need apply."

MacTavish.

Ancient History Tells.

TO THE EDITOR.

I think that the Scots are wrong in wanting to be called British. North of the Forth and Clyde was never known as Britain, but as Albion and Scythia. And, according to history, when the Britons south of the Forth and Clyde failed to hold their own against the hardy Picts and Scots from the North, they, the people of Britain, sent for the Angles to come and help them to beat the Picts and Scots. The English came, but instead of beating the Picts and Scots, they conquered the Britons and called the country south of the Forth, England.

Then as time went on the English thought they would try and conquer the Picts. They got as far as Necton's Mass in Perthshire, where they were completely defeated and lost their King. Then, why should we take the name of the defeated British or English? Our ancestors were Scots, and Scots we should remain.

J. M. G.

An Annoyed Englishman.

TO THE EDITOR.

I should like to add to the sensible letter of "Anglicus" by calling the attention of your disinterested correspondents to a letter on "Air Raid Reprials" in a parallel column.

Truly, we have no good old, much abused "Englishman" like Cromwell or "Dunbar" (same, is he not?) But, instead, a Government largely composed of what—Scotsmen!

After that, I should like to add that, as a poor, unfortunate Englishman, compelled to tarry in the "land of cakes," it is particularly annoying to me to read and hear, as I have done, not only the praises, &c., of Scottish regiments so loudly sung, but also quite untrue and unalloyed for dispragment of English regiments. When all have done so well, can we not praise all? And, by the way, how many Englishmen are there in Scottish regiments, and vice versa?

LICURE PARSIV.

A Dream.

TO THE EDITOR.

A week's reading of the correspondence on this perplexing subject resulted in a strange dream last night. I dreamt I was in Berlin. Some kind "British" friend had smuggled through to me a recent copy of the *Dispatch*, and I read with mixed feelings the letters from your English and Scottish correspondents. I mentioned to a friend that there was much jealousy between the North and South. He told the next man he met that they were almost at war with one another. The man spread the news that they were at war. The Germans were full of new hope, the Kaiser made another speech on the baseness of the "English" and their ultimate defeat, and the Berlin school children had a week's holiday.

Now, is it not all very funny that we should wash this dirty linen in public in time of war? If your correspondents would only spend half the energy they waste in running one another down in such more profitable ways—say, in saving sugar and newspaper, in reducing their theatre and picture house expenditure, and in generally helping on the war, then, and not till then, will they qualify for the name of Britons.

H. SKELTON.

What Does Scotland Want?

TO THE EDITOR.

As an Englishman, may I say that "Scotica's" letter is a welcome contribution to this discussion—it somewhat clears the air.

From that letter Englishmen understand what it is difficult for Englishmen to realise, viz., that Scotland wish to preserve a separate nationality as a link with its historic past, and not for any reason that Scotlandmen by their having done so and done that, merit the distinction of being regarded as a people apart. It was the immobility of the claims of certain Scotsmen that led to my making attack on the content of certain Scotsmen. Very well, it is on account of Scotland's historic past we understand that she wishes to preserve her separate nationality; so long as this is the reason Englishmen can have no quarrel, although they cannot understand it all.

What does it mean for Scotland to preserve her nationality? Will "Scotica" explain? Is it proposed that Scotland should introduce Gaelic as Burns's English into its commercial life to take on only one matter, or will Scotland wisely banish Gaelic and other national relics, &c., to the museum and the song-book, and continue to enjoy the advantages that contact with England has brought to her?

Englishmen when they use the word England include the whole of the United Kingdom as a matter of course, and mean no disrespect to their neighbours to use "Scotica's" phrase the whole term is known to the world as England & Co., and if certain Scots are foolish enough to take umbrage at Englishmen referring to the term instead of quoting the names of the junior partners in every company they can only be pined.

ABOLICA.

A Patriotic Society.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have perused all the letters on the above with much interest, and feel it would be a pity to let all this patriotic feeling dissipate itself in no practical purpose.

I would suggest that the contribution of opinion on the subject take steps to initiate a movement that would result in the formation of a society called, say, the "Scots Patriotic Society."

The function of the society would be to discuss matters considered to be of importance to the welfare of Scots national life. Privilege of membership to be given to anyone with patriotic feeling in his heart, and the leisure and opportunity to give it expression. All feeling of class distinction or any other claim to individual superiority to be forgotten while under the "rule" of such society. Anyone with views to express to have the liberty to express them in constructive and gentlemanly ways.

I am certain a society of this kind would bring pressure to bear on officials, and to the creation of terms of unfair influence to Scotland.

Such references as that which a contributor drew attention to on Monday in the magazine of the Royal Society of St. George should not be undisturbed.

I have sent a copy of your Magazine issue with the above magazine quotation to Lord Rosburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Ralston, and several other notable Scots.

The matter touches these gentlemen as much as any of us. I hope they will see their way to express themselves on this matter of the Scots being "a vagabond and parasitic race."

I drew Mr. Asquith's attention some considerable time ago to his misuse of the term England, and he very courteously replied with an apology for the error.

The St. George magazine is referring England, &c., London, to be the one named which all other places, together, forget that London is merely one English place, and has been the world's place, so to speak, of the Empire, and twelve centuries ago, and all the more various sources have collectively made it the world's place. I have no doubt the Scots could make a greater deal of London if their minds were set to it.

GROVER SHOOT, 19 Colchester Place.

The English Navy.

TO THE EDITOR.
Your correspondent "Anglicus" points out, "as an illustration of the greatness of England as a nation by itself, that the British Navy is practically manned by Englishmen." It follows, of course, in his opinion, that it is England who is governing the Empire and conquering.

This recalls the long neglected protest from the northern part of the island that according to the Royal Navy was practically manned by the South Sea and that the ships seldom or never visited Scottish waters. Because of this comparatively small fleet, except engineers and men of special skill, found their way on board H.M. ships. But from Trafalgar till this great war our Navy has hardly had a turn of fighting. So far as a sea man's life is concerned, it has been rather a soft job. But the Navy has been kept up to such a high standard as a cause for thankfulness and pride. For generations the men who have manned our war vessels have been grand fellows, a magnificent race and no mistake. But Scotland has supplied equal stamina, although not so lightly disciplined, men who in the merchant service have done their bit such in her own way. From the Hebrides every man of serviceable age within a few days of the outbreak of war was serving the King.

As might be expected of a country where the proportion of women and children is far greater than in England, Ireland, or Wales, Scotland has done more than her share of mine-sweeping, a most dangerous service.

It is significant that no figures are available to show the number of Scotsmen who are or have been in the service, compared with men from other parts of the Empire.

During recent years our sons left Scotland in tens of thousands every month for Canada and other overseas dominions. No figures have been obtained to show what proportion of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and South African soldiers is Scottish.

Now it is as Alexander Smith sang at the Skye Gathering four years ago—

And never met at the bonny linn,
Of the strength of our Highland men,
When the bayonets next are levelled,
They will all be wanted then."

There have been wanted and they have been forthcoming. Scotsmen, Highland, Lowland, sea-men, and landmen from home and abroad, have borne the heaviest end of Britannia's burden. The impudent attempts to foist the terms "England and English" upon us, should not be tolerated.

A SCOTISH VETERAN.

The Anglicising Scot.

TO THE EDITOR.
I am not surprised, neither displeased, to have around the use of the Anglicising Scot. I think his work should not be made too pleasant for him.

"Blair Athol" is associated with the old time notion of the legal profession. "When no case, abuse the opposite counsel." It is easier than arguing, and comes more naturally to some people. And deal can contradict, sneer, and jeer. To convert someone of another kind, qualities which "Blair Athol" apparently does not possess. Anyway, he has refrained—wisely, I think—from attempting to convert or refuse any part of my statement.

If the men I indicated are not traitors and renegades to Scotland, there have not been any such in Scottish history. The Earl of Lennox, Donald of the Lake, Robert "gang of blackguards"—so named by a more deceased Scottish nobleman—these were all good Scots, enlightened, progressive, patriots, who, far seeing statesmen, seeking only to anticipate the modern Angliciser, and employing the same methods that he now does. The long struggle known as the War of Independence, of which the Scotch people formerly were somewhat proud, was a huge blunder, due to what "Blair Athol" in his superior Anglicised patriotism, would term the ignorance and clumsiness of the Scottish people of that time. I would far hope that there are still some people in Scotland who think otherwise.

I am aware that there is a fair number of men of Scottish birth or blood and of both, who sit in parliament for English constituencies, but do not regard any of them as Gladstone laggers. With a few possible exceptions, and leaving out of course the Labour members, they are all of whom I believe, more or less identified with the country and people. They have patriotic interests, are whole or largely so, such associations make them truly fit and persons to represent the people amongst

whom they have lived and worked. There can be no reasonable objection to such representatives anywhere. Apart from the minor consideration of birth or blood, they possess the qualifications that go to make suitable representatives. And were the facts otherwise it would not materially matter, for it would not have the injurious effect that it has in Scotland. There can be no danger of England's representation being extinguished, or even seriously reduced. Nor any possibility of her membership being subjected to anti-English influences or otherwise tampered with, of her interests being neglected or treated with contempt. And there is still less probability of the nationality and name becoming merged in those of Scotland. These are the disabilities and dangers in which Scotland is subject at the present time, brought about in part by the trend of English statecraft during the past half-century, mainly by the direct, calculated action of her own people. Is that to be her final destiny? Or is it to be that of a locally autonomous entity in the Empire, with a proportionate share in directing the affairs of the same? The Anglicising school in our midst desire the former, and for a long time have worked well for it. Some of us would prefer the latter as being more consistent with our part, and, as we think, more conducive to the best interests of the Scot and the Empire.

This is what the Scottish people have got to decide. Not the comparatively insignificant question, "England or Britain," but a question involving the final destiny of our nation, the object and in some respects the most unique nationality in Europe. It left alone the question will settle itself in the first of the two ways mentioned, if it has not already done so. To achieve the other result, action—prompt, earnest, energetic action—is required. How many in Scotland are prepared to adopt the noble, manly words spoken at Parliament by an English member not many days ago? "I am not concerned for the traditions of my party. I am concerned for the traditions of my country. Time, a short time, will show."

SCOTIA PRIMER.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Monday, February 14, 1910.

BRITISH v. ENGLISH.

A Patriotic Society.

TO THE EDITOR.
Mr. Short's proposal that a "Scot Patriotic Society" be formed is an interesting one, and the cause he gives of its proposed activities is very alluring. There might possibly be some difficulty as regards the language. This, however, might be put over by the members agreeing to speak Scottish and British or otherwise days English would, of course, be ruled out. There might be collected from patriots who were guilty of any lapse in this respect, or who failed to express their views "in common sense and gentlemanly ways." Such fines might be used to defray the cost of sending anti-Anglicising letters to Prime Ministers and renegade Scotsmen.

It may be urged by some that, as the Germans possess no sense of humour, they might be encouraged by the formation of such a society. There may be something in this, perhaps, therefore, it would be safer to postpone this and other kindred proposals until the war has been won.

RESISTANCE SCOTIA.

French Enlightenment.

TO THE EDITOR.
Under the heading of "A Magic Name," "Officer Anglin" writes—

"It is fair for Scotland to consider that the world at large refers invariably to the United Kingdom as England." The word "invariably" is incorrect. "Officer Anglin" says, in speaking of England, "That magic word." Now, in France, I found the magic word was "L'Europe."

It is true as "Officer Anglin" says, that no "British language" exists. I might ask if he has heard of a "Scot language" or an "American language?" According to his logic, "Swiss (French)" should be called "Gerswiss," and American (or at least the English speaking part of it) should be called "England."

The question is asked, "What do our troops call out at night to prevent their friends firing upon them?" If they speak correctly, they no doubt use the adjective "British" or "Britannique" to qualify the word they say.

In spite of the quotations used from "Britannique" and "England" and "England's Navy" are used, I see "La grande Bretagne" and "La grande Britannique" occur in many French papers. No, the French are not so ignorant as "Officer Anglin" would have us believe.

FRONTIER.

Now "English v. Scottish."

TO THE EDITOR.
I have read the somewhat lugubrious lecture of "Anglicus" and "Tacitus Pavidus" with the pity one cannot help feeling for the foolish—a pity not unmixed with contempt.

It seems to me that the discussion which began "British versus English" has become "English versus Scottish."

"Anglicus" comes forward and sings the praises of England and undevours to point out to the crowd, "Britannique" has made of England. There can be no question of Scotland needing England, nor of Englishmen needing Scotland. We are one nation, and we need each other. Surely this terrible war is proving this, if proof were needed.

Our English soldiers and sailors and our Scottish soldiers and sailors fight side by side, each with the same brave heart and the same great fire burning within him—the fire of patriotism and love for our beloved country, Great Britain.

Are our brave Colonial fighting for England? No; they are fighting for Great Britain and the Empire of which they are a part.

Are Scotsmen fighting for England? No; they are fighting for Great Britain and the Empire.

Are Englishmen fighting for England? Surely they, like their brethren, are also fighting for Great Britain and the Empire. I hope so, and I think so, in spite of the foolish letters of such as "Anglicus."

A BRITISH GIRL.

Scots Really "English."

TO THE EDITOR.

The letter from your correspondent "Anglicus" exactly hits the nail on the head and puts the whole question in a nutshell. However, there are one or two points which may supplement his remarks, if not too late to be of interest. The extraordinary jealousy of the expressions "England" and "English" is absolutely understandable to us Scotsmen, and it can only proceed from ignorance and the narrowest possible grasp of facts. The words "British" and "Britannic" point to the days of Julius Caesar, when our forebears obtained from clothes and dyed themselves with wool. The persistence of these terms, as I understand it, are the Welsh, and Wales is all that is left of Britain and the best of the picks is that the Scots are really English, as being the descendants of the Angles, who settled principally in Northumbria, whereas extending from the Humber to the Forth. So that they should really prefer the title, which honours them and ignores us poor Scotsmen.

So far for the historical aspect of the case, but the fact which those who only see an inch or two of the end of their nose, is that the whole world calls us English and our country England. The French, indeed, speak of "La Grande Bretagne," but they could not possibly translate Britain and British, as these words to them would mean "Britannic" and "Breton."

Let these patriots cross the salt sea—if crossing the Tweed does not open their minds—and they will see for themselves how ridiculous and petty their contention appears to a foreigner. In yesterday's paper the French Minister, M. Thoms, is made to use the word "British" in a formal speech. Of course he said "Anglais"—he could say nothing else. Is the formal to be translated thus? As for the fulsome praise accorded in Scottish journals to Scots regiments and Scotsmen, it is instructive. One would think that no English regiments existed, or that they always took a back seat. The truth is that Highland regiments are full of English, and as for the Navy, see what "Anglicus" says. I wonder whether the Scots have ever read the tale of the fly on the horn of the ox? They really

SARACEN.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 15, 1916.

"BRITISH AND ENGLISH."

Some Facts and Authorities.

TO THE EDITOR.

This question should be dealt with on the intrinsic merits of the case, with due respect to facts and to national honour—that of England being involved as well as that of Scotland—a sense of honour weighing more than a "sense of humour" (real or professed) and the judgment and knowledge of authorities counting for more than the mock-modesty, but none the less truly, "humble opinion" of correspondents, who are not above confusing the offender with the offended—deeming it merit to the offender that the complaint comes from the offended—and who are, self-confessedly, blissfully unconscious of acquaintances with any form of arrogance on the part of "God's Englishman."

No true objection is made to the use of English, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales for their respective, of course where the term is used in its proper sense, and in accordance with the spirit and terms of the Treaty of Union; but a true objection is rightly made to the misuse of any term. The term commonly misused is "England" or "English."

Why defend the wrong by upholding it by false notions of geography, fact, and history, or by farious wrongs about "denying the existence of such a people as the English," England's "numerical majority," and the false "greater-always-including-the-less" claptrap? The "excess" that "England" is meant to include Scotland, &c., is only an admission, and no defence, of the error.

Regarding the very widespread and generally persistent misuse of "England"—whence some derive the euphemistic "sanction of custom and usage"—surely it is neither logical nor highly ethical to plead the extent of wrongdoing as a true justification for its perpetration.

No one Scot or other, whatever his rank, station, place, views, or opinion about his own honour, has the right to betray the honour of Scotland, or to file its honour and its very name.

The matter is well, and more fully, discussed in Mr. C. W. Thomson's "Scotland's Work and Worth," and the patriotic and not sufficiently known, monthly *Thistle* works incessantly for Scotland's right.

Spain and a blue pencil forbid my comments as full as I would like—even on extraneous and irrelevant observations that have appeared in the discussion, but I may be pardoned for "outtrading" a few facts and authorities.

Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor at the time of the Union, in 1603, of the Union of England and Scotland, says in his essay, No. xxxv, "on prophecy":—"The King's Style is now no more of England, but of Britain."

A Solemn Agreement.

It was an essential condition of the Treaty of Union of 1706, as upon previous occasions of union proposals, so far back as the time of Edward I. of England, and again in Edward VI.'s reign, that both countries should sink each its own name in the Union and have a non-sectional, unifying term for the whole, consistent with regard to the honour of both nations. (See Bruce's "Report of the Union," vol. 2, pp. 44 and 100-101, and Ridpath's "Border History of England and Scotland," p. 328—here quoting the *Thistle*.) "British," a term at first disliked by both, was ultimately agreed to. Articles 1 and 3 of the Act of Union, signed and agreed to by both England and Scotland on 22nd July 1706, particularly set forth that "for ever after" the true and proper name of the Union of England and Scotland is "Great Britain," and everything pertaining to the Union as "British."

The Englishman, Debon, in his "History of the Union," sums up the position thus:—"In all the past, England suffered the same alterations as Scotland, such as dissolving her Parliament, her name as a kingdom, her Council, great officers, and title of her Sovereigns, and all things began to pass in both kingdoms under the single denomination of Britain and British."

England, like Scotland, was no longer an independent nation. Professor Dicey (English), in his "Law of the Constitution," pp. 66-67, writes: "Though the fact is often overlooked, the Parliament of both England and Scotland did, at the time of the Union, each transfer sovereign power to a new sovereign body, namely, the Parliament

of Great Britain." Professor Lodge (English) says:—"That England emerged victorious in the long duel which fills the eighteenth century was due to many causes, but not the least of these causes was the fact that England had been merged in Great Britain."

The Ancient Practice.

We simply ask that the terms and spirit of this "Scrap of Paper" be observed, as it is, in fact, observed by the relatively few "more enlightened and honourable Englishmen." To call such an attitude "anti-English" is really implying very little belief in the fair-play-and-justice-loving Englishman. The Treaty of Union with Ireland followed in 1801. The more or less United Kingdom is now officially "Great Britain and Ireland," or, shortly, "Britain" and all Imperial matters "British." To those who contend that "Britain" does not include Ireland—and many Englishmen use this "argument"—and then very consistently and honourably use a term, "England," which undoubtedly includes much less—I would beg to call their attention to some evidence to the contrary. In the fourth century A.C. Aristotle referred to two "Neso" (Hellenistic) British Islands, Dr. R. L. Latham, in his "Ethnology of the British Islands," quotes Aristotle, "De Mundo," 63:—"Two islands . . . called Britannia, Albion and Ierne" (i.e., Great Britain and Ireland.) Similar ancient writers are Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Solinus. Of Solinus Dr. Latham speaks of "his Britain being Western Britain and Ireland exclusively." Dr. Latham, writing of the "two points of contact between the British Isles and the Continent of Europe"—referring to the Phoenicians and to the Romans particularly—says that "Cornish Britain . . . was known to the contemporaries of Herodotus, and was associated with Ireland to more than one notice. Both were British" (p. 46).

Cassius, Tacitus (Agricola, etc.), and Dio Cassius (who writes: "Amongst the Britons the two greatest tribes are the Caledonians and the Mænes") are other classical authorities, asking enough to upset "Irishman's" idea about Britannia. Looking at the map of the British Islands, reduced from the Latin Pilosny of 1478 in Chambers's Encyclopaedia, "map" article, he will find "Ioula Island" Britannia applied to Great Britain, and on Ireland he will find both these words, "Ibernia" and "Britannia, Ierne."

Further evidence is found in Dr. Nansen's "In Northern Mists," vol. I, p. 284, where reference is made to a Norwegian monk, Ijdrik, writing about the year 1180, of "Ireland—that is, Little Britain."

I may say that the term "Great Britain" does not include Ireland, but the older term "Britain" does. Compare "Russia," which includes "Great Russia," "Little Russia," "White Russia," and all the rest.

A Bad Old Lesson.

As to the capital made out of the charge that Campbell, a Scotsman, wrote "Ye Mariners of England," and similar lapses of Scotsmen, these instances are not unimpeachable testimony in themselves as to the justice or correctness of calling that "England," or "English," which is simply and truly known not to be England or English. Sir W. Scott, a defender like others in the "custom," gives an explicit record of his true judgment and feeling and knowledge in his words:—"If you up-brood us, you will find us damned mischievous Englishmen," and in similar pronouncements. Mr. C. W. Thomson points out to a certain English editor (who, by the way, admitted "British" as correct, but said there was no authority for "Britannia") the error done for "England" for a very good reason: various literary instances of the use of "Britain" by Dunbar, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Deane, Goldsmith, Burns, Wordsworth, and Tennyson (v. "The Table," Aug. 1915).

I cannot conclude better than by quoting from Mr. C. W. Thomson's book, pp. 295-296:—"So far from having cause to despair of the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, we have ample evidence that the Englishman is gradually unlearning the bad old lesson of coolly applying his own local name to our worldwide Empire, and his new lesson has proceeded thus far that the uniform and unvarying use of 'British' and 'British,' when the same demands their employment, may now be regarded as the true shibboleth by which to distinguish not merely a patriotic Scot, but a well-informed, honourable, and fair-minded Englishman."

GEO. ROSS.

"BRITISH" V. "ENGLISH."

Something More to Think About.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your leader on Saturday very able puts the opposing sides on the "British-English" controversy of the last week, and very rightly, too. So after "Sons Primus," "Sons," and the rest have had their little say and settled their little scores of nobody else, let all means be to say and discuss something more to the point as this war time.

The country is rapidly becoming one vast hospital of wounded soldiers, and surely everyone can find something more important to take up his thoughts, and spare time than writing and "belabouring" about "Scottish this" and "Scottish that" at this tragic time.

Let us all be proud of being citizens of this great island of ours, whether they call it Scotland or England or merely British. Personally I am, and also to sign myself,

PRO PATRIA.

British v. English.

TO THE EDITOR.

Now that the few Scots that had elevated "Ireland" are on the run it only remains, so far as Englishmen are concerned, to withdraw from the discussion which they were so provoked to enter—until provoked again.

There is, however, one point remaining. There are thousands of English people in Scotland who have relatives and friends with the former, and their letters may I ask whether it would be possible for Scottish newspapers to give full lists of names, addresses, etc., and not only the Scottish names? If Scotland is in any sense a nation its great newspapers should, like the *Times* say, give their readers full information on these subjects which interest so many.

If full lists were to be given I can say without hesitation that the gratitude of thousands would be earned, and incidentally it would be of educational value to the original promoters of the discussion.

ANON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, March 7, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON OF CRAIGMILLAR.

Generalist House, Liberton, March 6, 1916.

Sir,—Affixed to a portion of the City Chamberlain's following instructions:—

"On this site stood the mansion of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Provost of the City of Edinburgh, 1567, in which mansion Mary Queen of Scotland, after her surrender to the Confederate Lords at Carberry Hill, spent her last night in Edinburgh, 1567. On the following evening she was conveyed to Holyrood, and thereafter to Lochleven Castle as a State prisoner. This tablet was erected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, March 1914."

In this account, and on what authority can it be claimed that the house of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar stood there?

Craigh, the well-known publisher, in a supplement to the description of the city of Edinburgh in the first Statistical Account, 1792, states that the house of Preston of Craigmillar stood on the site of the existing South Bridge, and in the *Companion's Magazine* of 1794 there is not only a definite house given, but an account of the house is reproduced. The following is the letter to the *Scottish Magazine* as follows:—

"Since the new part of Edinburgh and its con-

tinuation with the Old Town has been so far extended as to involve the propriety of making the old part correspond in some degree with the new a street has been formed to continue a straight street, directly southward from the North Bridge to that part of the town where the College or University is situated to be rebuilt, and in order to effect this the ancient Preston's house in Peebles Ward must necessarily be taken down. This circumstance, together with its being the most ornamented of any house of its time, and being by tradition the house in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined after her surrender at Carberry Hill, may possibly induce you to preserve an engraving of it in your valuable repository."

If the house was pulled down to make way for the South Bridge, one wonders why the tablet preserved to above has been fixed in its present position? Edgar's map of 1855 shows that Peebles Ward was the line of the present Blackfriars Road. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

C. F. GIBB.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, March 9, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON.

47 Braid Avenue, March 8, 1916.

SIR.—If Mr Green refers to the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xiv., page 454, he will find the question of Sir Simon Preston's house and Queen Mary's connection therewith fully discussed in an article by Sir Daniel Wilson, read to the Society on 14th April 1890. The affixing of the tablet at the entrance to the Council Chambers followed upon the information given in that article.

The legend which associated Queen Mary's last night in Edinburgh with the mansion on the south side of the High Street, known as the Black Turnpike, and which is embodied in the notice concerning that building in the *Greenwood's Magazine*, 1785, seems to have remained unquestioned for over a century in spite of the fact that Archbishop James Beaton, in a letter written very soon after the event, distinctly states that the Queen was confined in a house on the north side of the street.

It is by no means certain, however, that the site of the house in question has even yet been correctly identified. In the article above referred to Sir Daniel Wilson states that Mr Peter Miller had supplied him with evidence that at the period in question the Prestons of Craigmillar were the owners of a house on the site now indicated by the tablet. But Sir Daniel adduces no evidence to show that Sir Simon Preston actually resided in this house. He owned other houses in Edinburgh, and the question arises whether during his Provostship he habitually resided in any of them. There are some considerations, to which I do not think attention has been hitherto called, which seem to point to a contrary conclusion.

In Beaton's letter the statement is—"That night Sir Marye of the provost's lodging, before, the cross, upon the north side of the gate." In the *History of King James the First* we are told that the Lords "knapped his vicarlike within the Provost's lodging in the chief street"; and Sir James Melville in his diary says that "His Majesty was lodged in the middle of the town in the provost's lodging." In these passages no mention is made of Sir Simon Preston, but Robert Burrel in his diary says that the Queen was taken "to the Provost's lodging for that night; Sir Symon Prestons of Craigmillar being Provost for the time"; while the *Journal of Occurrences* has it that she "was lodged in James Henderson's house of Fendell, being thence the provost of Edinburgh's house quhairin he remained." This last extract is somewhat ambiguous, but a quite intelligible reading of it would be that the Provost was at the time residing, not in a house of his own, but in one belonging to Henderson of Fendell. Now, in an instrument of sale, dated 15th January 1565 preserved among the Latin Charters in the University, James Henderson of Fendell is named as the owner of a tenement on the north side of the High Street, and in a later deed, dated 25th March 1565, this same tenement is described as a "grois dwelling house" on the north side of the High Street, the "suldie grovener close" being part boundary on the east. The Old Provost's Close was in later times named the Fleishmarket Close, or more probably the Low Fleishmarket Close, and was situated where Cockburn Street now joins the High Street. The old name of the close is certainly suggestive, and the Rev. J. P. Lawson, in his *Gazetteer*, published about 1840, mentions a "tradition that the Chief Magistrate had an official residence in the close now called the Fleishmarket Close, but formerly the Provost's Close." It is rather remarkable that in not one of the contemporary authorities is the house where Queen Mary was confined called Sir Simon Preston's house, but always "the Provost's lodging," while on such authority, the *Journal of Occurrences*, distinctly calls it house of Henderson of Fendell. It must be admitted that the description in Beaton's letter, "forment the cross," applies better to a site at the Council Chambers than to one at the Fleishmarket Close, but it has been as if further documentary evidence will be required before we can decisively determine the actual house where Queen Mary was lodged on the evening of the battle of Carberry Hill.—I am, &c.

WILLIAM COWAN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, March 11, 1916.

KING AND QUEEN AND OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—I

may be recalled that when the King and Queen were at Holyrood in June 1614, the ancient service book of the Abbey, which is now in possession of Mr W. Moir Brown, president of the Old Edinburgh Club, was by consent submitted for their inspection. This valuable relic, which dates from 1450, has now been transcribed and edited by Mr Francis C. Eyles, the distinguished Scottish liturgical scholar, and is about to be issued by the Old Edinburgh Club to its members as its volume for 1914. Their Majesties, on being apprised of the publication, have been graciously pleased to allow the volume to be dedicated to them.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON.

Greenmount House, Liberton, March 21, 1916.

SIR.—The exact location of the Provost's lodging, to which Queen Mary was taken on the evening of the Battle of Carberry Hill may seem a small matter, especially in these times, but since it has been raised it seems a pity that the tablet should remain in what is more than a dubious site. Mr Cowan, who is so conversant with the topography of old Edinburgh, and whose opinion one must always respect, admits this when he says in his letter "further documentary evidence will be required before we can decisively determine it."

If this evidence has to do with title deeds alone, the site will never be fixed, for, after all, the only new matter which Sir Daniel Wilson brought forward, and which he admits is not his own, but Mr Peter Miller's, is an extract from the Register of Sasines.

What is this new evidence? It is simply this, that the Prestons of Craigmillar retained possession of a tenement on the north side of the High Street from 1455 to 1718. It is admitted, however, that they owned property in other parts of the town, and the argument raised seems a very feeble one. Why should the discovery that one tenement out of a number which they owned happened to stand on the site where the tablet has been fixed be the cause of upsetting what was one of the oldest and most fixed traditions of Edinburgh? Men may surely own houses without living in them.

Green, who wrote the most excellent series of articles on the Edinburgh parishes in the first statistical account, and who was so intimately associated with Edinburgh and its history, had no hesitation about the other site, and that it was in the

Black Turnpike that Queen Mary was imprisoned. Neither had the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1788, the time at which the building was pulled down.

Skene repeats the statement in the notice accompanying his etching of the Old Guard House, and describes in detail the account of the Queen's incarceration in a wretched apartment to the street of 15 feet square and 8 feet high. In this connection one must remember that the Prestons of Craigmillar were adherents of Mary's cause, and like her, adhered to the old religion. Had it been in his private house and not in his official lodging, one could hardly expect the Queen to have been incarcerated in such conditions.

Chambers, in his *Traditions of Old Edinburgh*, is of the same opinion, and makes the addition that "this fact is perfectly authentic."

Maitland, in his great *History of Edinburgh*, Miss Alison Dunlop and others accepted the tradition without hesitation, and Sir Daniel Wilson himself never questioned it in his *Memorials of Edinburgh*.

Why, then, was it questioned? For the simple reason, forsooth, that the entry was found in the Register of Sasines to which we have referred, and that Sir Daniel Wilson thought that it fitted in with Archbishop Beaton's statement that the lodging stood "forment the Cross upon the north side of the Gait," which, by the way, he had known of before. The plate at the present moment is certainly "forment the Cross," but the Cross is not at present in the position in which it was in Queen Mary's day. Even as late as Edgar's second map it stood 150 feet to the south of the tablet and 280 feet north of the Provost's lodging, so that neither of them stood exactly "forment the Cross," although they both faced in its direction. As to "the north side of the Gait," in my mind this was the Cowgate or Peebles Wynd, as the tenement stood at the north end of that short wynd leading from the Cowgate, and was therefore on the north side of the Gate forment the Cross.

I feel that an authentic tradition, which has come down far centuries, should not be upset on such flimsy grounds, and believe that the tablet is what an old judge would about the words to the effect that "Trespassers will be prosecuted," "a material falsehood," and ought to be removed.—I am, &c.

C. E. GREEN.

Edinburgh has lost a prominent citizen in Sir J. B. Sutherland, B.S.C., who died yesterday at the ripe age of eighty-four. He had a large store of old Edinburgh lore, and engaged in many activities.

LATEST NEWS

THE PRESS IN AN EDINBURGH
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, May 16, 1916.

BIG FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

ABOUT £20,000 DAMAGE.

FAMOUS PRINTING HOUSE
DEMOLISHED.

A fire-bomb has exploded in Edinburgh last night resulting in the complete destruction of the extensive premises of Nall & Company (Limited), printers, Rodney Street. The fire, which broke out about eleven o'clock, raged as one of the largest experienced in this city for many years, the damage being estimated possibly at about £25,000.

Need to "convert" through long-established means and ways. The work of farmers is entered through marketing loans and other plans. These, however, have passed the fate of the remainder of the property, which covers fully half an acre of ground. In consequence, the books of the firm have been saved. Behind this building, however, customer stands become blackened by a scorching machine, twisted bricks, and a deposit in a stack of paper. The deposit is a large amount of valuable partially completed orders of new machinery from the expanding company, where the expensive type and others have been refused.

The warplane, which contained powerful hydraulic press, galvanizing, wire-cutting machines, along with other costly plant, has also been ruined, and a considerable quantity of paper, including all the publisher's stock, has been lost. One or two of the newspaper printing machines have been saved, but the first has been so badly damaged that it will require a new cylinder.

DANGER TO TENEMENT PROPERTY

The machine finally quit, but they were at a disadvantage in being caught in the embankment only after it had crossed a good half a kilometer from all the five stations were called out, and within hours all four were seen playing on the dance, which began for over the air, possibly something like the morning's endless stream of Indian folk music, within their reach.

The danger of the black spreading to large numbers, persons was still recognized and great precautions were being taken. The individuals in Redden Street and the surrounding locality, many of them leaving their homes and bringing their families with them.

It is supposed that the fire originated in the machine room, which adjoins the nayer store. It was one o'clock in the morning before the firemen were satisfied all danger to surrounding property of which there was a considerable variety, including a church, a church hall, a school, shops, dwelling houses, and other erections, was past. The firemen did not get all well on the firemen to play the hose on the smoldering debris.

A HISTORIC FIRM.

North & Company was founded as far back as 1827 and is, accordingly, one of the oldest printing houses in Scotland.

Three generations of grasshoppers have carried on the business with increasing success, until in natural time between two and three hundred hatched were employed.

The first premises were in the historic College Buildings, near the University, which in former times contained a number of similar businesses. The firm secured valuable work, one of the papers being concerned in the publication of David Hume's songs and lyrics, and other of English, music, such as those of Pope, which were sought out in early printed and other editions from the market. In 1725 the firm was transferred to a residence in Edinburgh University.

It was in 1768 that the printing office was moved to the College of William and Mary, university of the College and the Law College, as well as to be a place for book-binders. The first that became noted for the manner of legal, medical, and general publishing which they undertook. Indeed, the Old Pale market House proved a great resort for scientific and other educated men of that day. It is interesting to note that the firm was one of the first to introduce the printing press, the printing machine, an instrument, and to break away from the hand press, which in 1854, was throwing off only 250 copies an hour.

SOME IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

Many important works have issued from the press of Neill & Co., not the least of which has been the last six editions of the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, the last of which was published by the Royal Society of Edinburgh. These have been printed by them since the foundation of the Society, in 1783, and the firm are also printers to the Society of Antiquaries and to other scientific societies in Edinburgh. They are contractors not only for a large part of the printing required by the Government for Scotland, but also for the Royal Observatories at Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope. They also print the Meteorological Observations, the Nautical Almanac, and other Government publications. Among other works of exceptional importance may be mentioned the voluminous records of the Challenger Expedition, prepared under the direction of the late Sir Wyville Thomsen, and latterly by Sir John Murray, K.C.B., LL.D., &c., most of which emanated from the press of Neill & Co.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, May 17, 1916.

EDINBURGH MASTER PRINTER
DEAD.

THE LATE MR WILLIAM SCOTE
WILSON.

One of the oldest master printers in Edinburgh has been removed by the death of Mr William Scott Wilson, senior partner of the firm of Messrs H. & J. Pullar & Wilson, Hanover Street.

Next month Mr. Wilson would have completed his sixtieth year in the trade. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Neill & Company, whose premises, unfortunately, were destroyed by fire on the night of his death, and he rose through all grades until he became the head of one of the oldest established printing firms in the city. As he was one of the few master printers who lived, he was intimately conversant with the points of view of both the employers, and he always did what he could to further the good relationship of employer and employees.

A native of Edinburgh, he was an interesting personality, and his reminiscences of city life were of a particularly vivid nature. He never took an active part in civic affairs. He was a member of St. Giles' congregation. He was connected with Lochoe No. 1, Mary's Chapel, Free masons, and was also a member of the Scottish L. P. Club. He was over sixty years of age, and he leaves a widow and a family of four sons and a daughter. Two of his sons are partners in the firm.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, June 5, 1910.

NEW BOOKS

THE BOOK OF THE OLD KENNEDIAN CLUB
SEVENTH VOLUME. THE HOLYROOD ORDINALS.
A Scottish Version of a Directory of English
Augustinian Canons, with Manual and Other
Liturgical Forms. Transcribed and Edited by
FRANCIS O. EDLES, Rhind Lecturer in Archaeology,
1913-14. Edinburgh: Printed by T. &
A. Constable for the Club.

In the special nature and homogeneity of its contents, as in its bulk, the seventh Book of the Old Edinburgh Club is a departure from its predecessors. On none of these grounds will objection be raised by members and others who take any interest in the historical studies in which Mr Eeles, the editor of this volume, dedicated, by permission, to King George and Queen Mary, is so eminent an authority. The connection with Old Edinburgh of a sixteenth century MS. containing the directory for Chapter use in the ordinary and special services of the Augustinian Canons of Holyrood, is obvious, and although but a meagre quantity of local historical and topographical matter is contained in what is described as "the most noteworthy work known to exist of a medieval Scottish religious house," the case will be held established for including its careful transcription and editing in the work of the Club, which it is to be congratulated on a task involving so much labour and knowledge having fallen into such competent hands. The "Holyrood

ordinale," as the manuscript, now in the possession of Mr. Moir Bryce, the President of the Club, is conveniently called, appears to have been written at a period approximately set down as "about 1450, or a few years later," although several hands have been at work on it at later dates, and the inventory of the goods and ornaments of the Church "clearly written as an afterthought," is dated 1493. Its history, subsequent to the troublous times which witnessed the ruin and dissolution of the religious house founded by David the Saint, is vague, but it seems to have been for a long time in the possession of the family of the Princes of Wyllynk before it was acquired by the present owner. In transcribing the contents, discretion has been used in omitting the Martyrology—a not very accurate version of the type known as that of Gaucard, easily accessible in better texts—and the Rule of St. Augustine, also printed elsewhere in full, while the text of the Gospels and Homilies has likewise been abridged. Notwithstanding these considerable curtailments, the original Latin text, for which a translation is provided, and embracing a Calendar, Ordinale, Manuale, Library, and Inventory, together with a brief traditional history of the foundation, and a mutilated list of the abbots, extends to over 230 pages of print, while printed at it is a bound introduction of over a hundred pages. The publication as well as the Club are to be congratulated on a valuable and necessary piece of work thoroughly well done. Its value consists in the fact that it adds considerably to our knowledge of medieval monastic usage. Written for an important house of the order, it is "perhaps the best example of the Order generally found in Scotland," and coming from it was naturally copied from English books of the same kind. "We may safely regard it as a guide to the usage of some at least of the Austin Canons in England." It is therefore of great note to the students of literature in both divisions of our island, while for Scotland it is of almost unique interest since the rare relic of the kind that survives in this country "hardly all are for secular and very few are from religious houses."

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

THE KING AND THE ANCIENT SERVICE BOOK OF HOLYROOD.

It will be remembered that Their Majesties the King and Queen, when in Holyrood two years ago, asked to see the Ancient Service Book of the Abbey of Holyrood, now in possession of Mr. W. Mott Bryce, president of the Old Edinburgh Club. The book was transcribed and edited by Mr. Francis C. Edles, F.S.A. Scot., F.R.Hist. S., for the members of the Old Edinburgh Club, and with the sanction of their Majesties the volume was dedicated to them.

The following letter has been received by the hon. secretary of the Old Edinburgh Club from Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to His Majesty, in acknowledgment of copies of the volume:—

Buckingham Palace, 16th June 1916.

Dear Sir,—I have received and laid before the King and Queen the copies of the book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1914, being the reproduction of the Ancient Service Book of the Abbey of Holyrood.

Their Majesties are grateful to the members of the Club for this work, containing so much of interest connected with the past history of Holyrood and the early liturgy of Scotland.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

(Sgd.) STAMFORDHAM.

Lewis A. MacRitchie, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Old Edinburgh Club.

Glasgow Herald
29 June 1916

"The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," Seventh Volume: The Holyrood Ordinals, a Scottish Version of a Directory of English Augustinian Canons, with Manual and other liturgical forms. Transcribed and edited by Francis C. Edles, F.S.A. Scot., Rinald Lecturer in Archaeology. (Edinburgh: T. and A. Constable.)

The date of this volume (1914) gives some indication of the scholarship and labour that have been spent on it. It need hardly be said that anything Mr. Edles undertakes is carried through with the exhaustiveness and painstaking which are characteristic of him. He seems to revel in minutiae, yet never slackens his vigorous and comprehensive grasp of historic values. And hence his eminent fitness for the scholarly transcribing and capable editing of this interesting manuscript, which is at present the property of a well-known member of the club—Mr. W. Mott Bryce. He uses the title "The Holyrood Ordinals" because of the prominence given in the manuscript to the liturgy of the Brethrenhood who lived in Holyrood Abbey, though unquestionably the Ordinals itself was written for a representative and important house of English Augustinian canons. The editor's introduction, which reaches 260 pages, is a masterpiece of scholarly analysis and will always be recognized as an authoritative record regarding the ceremonial and usage of Abbey life. Very little of the manuscript has been abbreviated or left out, and several typical fac-similes are introduced which, in addition to their intrinsic value, give the reader some conception of the laborious task the editor undertook several years ago. This sumptuous volume is an outstanding contribution to the literature of Edinburgh.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 24th June 1916

RAVELSTON HOUSE AND GARDENS

By kind permission of Mrs. CLARK

Meet at South Entrance Ravelston Dykes, at 3 o'clock

Leader—Mr. THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,

EDINBURGH, 20th June 1916.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

RAVELSTON HOUSE AND GARDENS.—The Old Edinburgh Club, by permission of Mrs. Clark, gave a visit on Saturday afternoon to Ravelston House and gardens. There were about sixty members present, the company including Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., the leader for the afternoon, Mr. Mott Bryce, president of the Club, Stuart Crawford, and Mr. George Lorimer, Dr. Ross, in the course of his remarks on the history of the house and the old house of Ravelston was destroyed by fire early some time in last century. The only part remaining was a tall narrow staircase tower, with a corbelled gable, which seemed to have stood at one corner of the house. This at once suggested that it had been a house of some kind of the 15th or 16th century, the neighbouring walls of the garden, and the gateway of which was the date 1521, which was spread well with the date 1521. Adjacent to this tower were the remains of a tower, which was a very fine and perfect specimen of the 15th century, and was divided into two parts. The tower contained the very interesting doorway with the inscription "SCOTTISH 1521," which could be read. Not too much of a surprise, and with the initials George Foulis and James Bannister. The pictures, decorated with roses, were characteristic of the period. The gateway, a series of flights projecting over each other, and of various widths, were also characteristic of the period of the building of the Ravelston in Scotland as seen in such places as Hays and Berlay, near Glasgow, and Fernhill, and Greenhill, on the coast. There was a summer house in the garden made up of old carved stones from a very splendid fireplace, measuring 2.5 while in the opening, by the way in height. The whole garden and house were elaborately moulded and carved, almost beyond anything of the sort found in Scotland. In the centre of the carved work of the gateway was the monogram G.F. and J.B. In the garden there was a fountain of a very charming design and of great preservation. It consisted of a platform of 2.5 ft. in diameter, from the centre of which rose a shaft 2 ft. 6 in. high and supporting a shallow beautifully carved basin about 4 ft. in diameter. The date 1520, with the same initials G.F. J.B. twisted together in two knots, could be seen just above the basin. George Foulis of Ravelston was the second son of Sir James Foulis of Colinton and his wife Anne Hay. He purchased the lands of Ravelston in 1521, he married Jane, daughter of George Bannister of Newby, in the middle of Mr. Lorimer, a lady, wife of Dr. Ross, was awarded to Dr. Ross.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 15th July, 1916.

CRAIGCROOK CASTLE AND GARDENS

By kind permission of R. DOUGLAS CROALL, Esq.

Meet at Craigmook Gate at 3.15 o'clock.

A Train leaves Princes Street at 3.28 for Craigleith.

Leaders—Mr THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., and
Mr W. FORBES GRAY, F.S.A. Scot.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET.
EDINBURGH, 7th July, 1916.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, August 7, 1916.

THE HOLYROOD SANCTUARY.

Sir—Attention has been often drawn to the collection of ancient houses situated to the north of the Canongate entrance to Holyrood; and it is pleasant to remember the fact that at last a proposal has within the last few months been made by a distinguished citizen of Edinburgh to improve the more prominent portions of these buildings at his own expense, and to make them a pleasure to the eye. Owing to certain untoward circumstances connected with the King Edward Memorial, the scheme has unfortunately failed through, but it was his intention to spend a considerable sum of money on this public spirited work.

It is to be remembered that all these buildings were situated within the bounds of the ancient Sanctuary of Holyrood; and that for a period of 550 years prior to 1720 when imprisonment for debt was abolished—they were utilized as "houses of refuge" by those impetuous citizens who desired to evade the onerous obligations of their creditors. This right of protection from personal diligence ascribed to Holyrood as the palace or residence of the King, and while these seeking its shelter received protection during the first twenty-four hours, it was necessary to obtain from the Baron Baille of Holyrood a formal letter of protection. The earliest instance of a protection so granted is mentioned by Buchanan, the case in 1551 of a man named John Scott. Since his day thousands of unfortunate citizens of all ranks of society—some led into the snare by the craftiest individuals—have sought the hospitality of the Sanctuary. The unfortunate citizen spent here the last thirteen years of his long life. In the "Theatrum Scoticum" first published in 1695, his death record has preserved to us the appearance of our times and times as to his day. The records of the Sanctuary in the hands of Mr Chalmers, S.S.C., the present holder, consist of two volumes; the first covering the period from 1763 to 1834, and the second from 1834 to 1888. The first entry in the latter is an action against "Mr De Quincey," seeking to arrest all his "books and papers." Poor De Quincey must have incurred some further debt when an inmate of our Sanctuary. He now lies buried in St Cuthbert's Churchyard.

The story of the Sanctuary may, perhaps, incline towards the sunny side of life; but it forms a marked feature in the history of our city; and it was for this reason that the gentleman already referred to sought to preserve for all time two of the oldest and more interesting of these Sanctuary buildings. The first is that known as the "three gable house," fronting the Abbey Court House, with its eastern windows opening into the Palace Yard, while west of this building is another having a court behind known as Thomson's Court. These two buildings date back to the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century, and their walls appear in Gordon's map of 1647.

It is to be regretted that the offer of this remarkable improvement in this locality has not been proceeded with owing to a change in the plans of the King Edward Memorial. A model of this new design was erected in the course of the spring, when it was seen that the view from the eastern windows of the three gable house—the principal charm of the building—would be completely obstructed. On this account the donor has withdrawn his offer, which was conditional on the preservation of this view. It may also be stated that the model itself was disapproved of by all the representatives of the leading artistic and literary societies in Edinburgh.—I am, &c.

W. L. MOIR BRYCE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, August 9, 1916.

THE HOLYROOD SANCTUARY.

Sir, Mr Moir Bryce's renewal of the attack upon the King Edward Memorial, under cover of above heading, is singularly inaccurate and misleading for an investigator and recorder, though it is interesting and instructive to learn from an eminent authority as the President of the Old Edinburgh Club that the principal charm of the old three-gable house at the foot of the Canongate is the view from the eastern windows—a view that did not exist until the site for the Memorial was cleared, and which extends exactly so far and no further than the Palace itself.

Mr Moir Bryce's letter would lead one to infer that the erection of the Memorial will make the preservation of "two of the oldest and most interesting of these Sanctuary buildings" impossible. The Memorial will stand quite clear of and be entirely detached from all old buildings, and will affect them in no way whatever.

It also implies that the offer to improve these buildings will be frustrated owing to a change in the plans of the King Edward Memorial. There is no change in the plans of the Memorial adopted more than two years ago; but if the conditions attached to the offer, the withdrawal of which Mr Moir Bryce declares, were given effect to, not only would a change in the plans of the Memorial, be necessary, but a considerable change in the whole framework of the Palace would be involved.

The present plan of the King Edward Memorial was adopted in the early part of 1914. The offer referred to by Mr Moir Bryce was made in May 1914, two years later. Prior to this the offer had attached to it the condition that the position of the Memorial should be moved clear of the windows of the house—in other words, that the adopted plan should be set aside in order that the view from the old house should be preserved.

It is at once illogical and unjust to blame the King Edward Memorial for the withdrawal of a scheme the adoption of which was made dependent upon the preservation of a view which only the operations of the Memorial itself had called into existence.—I am, &c.

SIGNATOR.



Lord Jeffrey's Home.

[illegible]

Craigcrook and Abbotsherd.

Among other early visitors to Craiglockhart Jeffrey's time was Hazlitt, who wrote much in the *Edinburgh Review*. Though sharply divided on some questions, Jeffrey and Hazlitt were always good friends, and when the brilliant essayist came to Edinburgh on a melancholy errand in 1822, he visited the country abode of "the prince of critics and the king of men," which he described with topographical licence as "nestling beneath the Pentland Hills."

opposite the house, and caught some beautiful views of the Forth and its islands as well as of Edinburgh." In the evening there was "a large party to dinner: Lord Macdonald (son of the *Man of Feeling*), Mr and Mrs Kay, my old friend Shannon, Dr. Ke. Sang . . . Jeffrey having had a piano sent expressly for the purpose. Have seldom seen people more pleased, obliged to repeat 'Shine, ahoy!' 'The Washman,' &c."

Though I have nowhere found it expressly stated that Macaulay visited Craigmack, I think it almost certain he did so. His Whig historian was the mainstay of the *Edinburgh Review* for twenty years, and it would be strange if he did not find himself occasionally at Craigmack, a hotbed of Parliamentary debates in Edinburgh. I think it likely, too, that at Craigmack Jeffrey revised the proof-sheets of Macaulay's *History of England*, one of the last pieces of literary work he performed.

Gayle was never awed by Jeffrey's religious
 ality — indeed, "on all subjects," he
 fumed him "the Sile of 'deep.'" Some-
 times, he ever returned under a
 ous of Craterbrook. "I remember I snuff
 out to Craterbrook (one of the products
 places in the world), where, on a Sunday
 ally, I might hope, what was itself a rite with
 us, to find a companionable human equanimity.

me to say one of such quality as this. Jeffrey would wander about the fields with me, looking on the Frith and Eira hills, on the Penllyn and Edinburgh Castle and say — here was there such a view — perhaps he would walk most of the way back with me, quietly smoking and chatting, probably pointing the way. And now, if he will, I will say, as it sometimes happened.

Dickens's Opinion of Traigronk.
Dickens formed another link with Traigronk. In his old age Jeffery read the earlier works of the author of "David Copperfield" and would burst into tears over the sentimental passages. In 1841 Dickens wrote privately that Jeffery was driving about Edinburgh declaring that there had been "nothing so good as N. J. Cook's Cordials." Jeffery had become in fact the chief source of information of the writing mania. It was not until the instance that Dickens met him first and went to Scotland, and he is said to have attended the public dinner at Edinburgh at which the novelist was welcomed. Jeffery, by the way, was presented by Dickens from practical but Dickens must have meant to see him at his country seat. He thus records his visit to a "beautiful place about thirty miles from Traigronk, which was called Jeffery's house." It afterwards united with other places all night, close on Sunday, and was a great success.

Because of the richness of its historical and literary associations, no less than its romantic beauty, I think we shall do well to be mindful of Lord Monro's warning:—

Lord Douglas, a grand nephew, visited part of his boyhood at the Grange House and remarks upon the "unbaked fertility" with which his aged relative beheld the progress of death; while Gustave de Beaumont says that the historian's home for "three weeks before his death was really an anticipation of Heaven." In the library of Grange House, Beaumont resumed his last work, "The History of the Republic of the United States," and in the room adjoining he died on Friday, June 17, 1874. A week before, his historian was visited by Dugald Stewart, and was gratified to learn that the philosopher was to become his biographer.

introduction by his former big neighbor, rather than a confirmation of his big dinner, rather history. As he stands there late at the north entrance to discover whether the tongue of the griffin which surrounds it were "veritable water or veritable flame." There is a tradition, even, that he used to sit at the drawing-room window and admire the noble prospect; and for long a chair was pointed out as the one in which he sat. But whether or no, it is well known that he was a friend of the most distinguished lord of Grange—Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. Another circumstance which brings Scott into touch, indirectly at least, with Grange House is that he edited portions of the diary of Sir John Lauder of Kilmontairn, a famous Scots Judge, and an ancestor of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, who was prime minister of Scotland in the Revolution Club in 1840, and constitutes an important authority for the elucidation of the period of Scottish history which it covers.

But the literary contributions of Crane House are estimated to exceed all around the name of Sir Thomas Dacre Lauder—a man of lofty character, varied accomplishments, of broad and human sympathies, in whom dwelt clarity and refinement and culture. "There was not a subject in the literature or art of the western country," says Dr. John Brown, "when he did not touch and adore." Lauder, remarks Oskborn, was "a harmonious, warm-hearted and friendly, eloquent, well-taught and broad-minded. He could be a philosopher, a poet, a statesman, a scholar, a soldier, an essayist, or a generalist, or a real engineer, or a surveyor, and finally and eminently an artist or a lover of art."

Sir Thomas, it was who made Grange House not only a thing of beauty architecturally, "no trace, honoured mansion was ever touched by a more truly antique hand," but the rallying place for a coven of the select spirits in the literature, art, and politics of the day. Here he lived constantly for the last sixteen years of his life (1832-43), two of the best years of Edinburgh, for the time himself was a great betterer of the city, the alterations of the Reform party, he was reckoned "the keenest and kindest, the most vigorous of political warriors"; and at Grange House many an issue was forcibly debated by the Whig leaders. Lauder once presided over a gathering of thirty thousand people at St Ann's Yard, near Holmhead, which lends colour to Col. Gordon's statement that "the Whigs had the position favourite with the mob" that the Whigs had, and that the sight of the baronet's blue carriage made them wither if they were the horses that pulled it.

Himself a capable artist, being specially deft with the pencil, James stood higher in Landels' regard both as man and artist than the Rev. John Thomson of Puddington. The manse, under the shadow of Arthur's Seat, was the scene of "many an innocent happy, intellectual, and instructive hour" spent in company with Thomson. A

Greene House. Mr. Thomas rented a large family. These he entertained his literary, artistic, and political friends; there he wrote the books which brought him fame; and here he cultivated the intimate acquaintance of those to which he owes the research of the various chemists of the spectrum. Blackford. Iander lives every week and winter in the neighbourhood of Chicago, and one may discover who reads his delightful essay on the Jordan and the Palestinian river of that name, but our own "little Jack-type of a Jordan," vulgarly designated "the Fox." It is in that essay, which is full of humour and observations, that we find the author's opinion on the classic prose passage to "Marian." contains the classic poetical story on Blackford Hill. "Where a place," he occasionally exclaims, "is barren," poets and philosophers in the books are glorified of the river. How delightful to sit among the fern knolls with the sun beaming hot upon them, and exclaim the sweet perfume from the saline flowers," and so on. The essay on the Jordan is the first of a series, the other two treating of the Nile, and the lake in Haddington and comprising "Lander." Scottish lives, a book which, as Dr. John Brown truly remarked ought to be read "devotely, slowly, thankfully." It is the only book by the lady.

of Grange which most people nowadays care to read and record. The author wrote it, or, to be strictly accurate, mostly dictated it to his daughter, Susan, in the library of Grange House where she was writing the official narrative of Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland in 1842.

Religion and philanthropy were very near Lander's heart. Thomas Constable, the son of the "Napoleon of the realm of print," tells how the lord of Orange held out for himself and prated together in sequence all the recorded utterances of Christ. Then he kept in a conspicuous place in his dressing room, so that he might read a portion every morning. This practice he recommended to Constable, remarking, "For a busy man like me, occupied all day in worldly matters, I find it very valuable. I cannot also find luxury for another's accident, which illustrates Lander's generous heart." I well remember to express thus one occasion, after breakfasting with Grace House, when leaving it along with

blunder to return to town, the tribe of suitors, chiefly female, that beset him in the Levee's Loan, and to each of whom he seemed to give a daily and expected date from the heavy pocket which he was not long in lightening. On my ventures to remonstrate, he said, "I only give them peace; if they walk as far for so small a sum, they must

Grange House was the scene of a jocular banter. In the drawing room the younger members of the lauder family frequently gave dramatic and musical entertainments, and on fine summer evenings were wont to hold musical and dancing parties. "Right anti-social" on the lawn. The top of the tower was much resorted to. There Sir Thomas and Cookburn witnessed, in 1836, an eclipse of the sun. It was predicted that the phenomenon would smite the cows and sheep in the Grange fields, but the animals continued minding as if nothing were happening. A bad rain fell on the tower, however, proving "terribly" as it happened the evening before, that the weather there would be later in the year. In the western sun, it is doubtful whether he apprehended the situation. From the tower the lauder family also witnessed the burning of Old Craigie's Church in January 1845.

In Hugh Miller there was no place for such a search; this Grange House—not even Cromarty—for it was there that he found, in the person of its kindly owner, the friend who turned him on his literary career. How this came about may best be told in Miller's own words:—“I had investigated the manuscript of my legendary work, ‘Satanstoe,’ and had sent it to the North of Scotland, or the Traditional History of Caledonia, some months before to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and as he was now on terms of acquaintance with Mr Alan Black, the well-known publisher, I took the liberty of waiting on him to see how the negotiation was proceeding. He received me with great kindness, hospitably agreed that I should live with him, so long as I resided in Edinburgh, in the noble mansion the Grange House, and, as an inducement, he introduced me to his library, full charged with the best editions of the best authors, and enriched with many rare volumes and curious manuscripts. Here, Sir Thomas Robertson, the historian, opened his last work, and, on the morning of opening the door of an adjoining room, he died. I, of course, declined the invitation. The Grange House, with its books, and its pictures, and its hospitable master, so rich in anecdote, and as full of literary sympathies, would have been no place for the poor pupil accountant. Sir Thomas, however, kindly put Mr Black to rest at dinner, and in the course of the evening that enterprising book-seller agreed to undertake the publication of my volume somewhat less than in character and content, in the same volume with the

Lauder and Miller frequently corresponded on literary and geological subjects, and in one letter, dated mid-July 1885, the latter mentions the disarrangement of him by an unforeseen remnant of the influenza's death. That event did not take place till 1883. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder breathing his last in his apartment immediately above the drawingroom of Grange House.

W. F. GIBBS, JR.

EDINBURGH, August 12, 1916.

RICH is historical and architectural interest, and appealing strongly to our sense of the romantic and the picturesque. For auge Homo also claims attention because of its literary associations. The ghost of Scott, Robertson the historian, Hugh Miller, and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder haunt this fine old mansion, and where we sit and hear another representation of all that is most useful and reputable and satisfying in Scottish literary history.

Chronologically, we begin with Dr William Robertson, a noted Chalmesian, a still more noted historian, Principal of Edinburgh University, and Historiographer Royal for Scotland. When to wards the end of 1871 Robertson left somewhat weary lodgings in the old College buildings, and took up his abode in George House, he had at around a European reputation. But he was not to enjoy the reward of his meritorious labours, for he was an old man, in decline, frail, and with less than ten years to live. At George House, however, he had a room for which a diligent man may well be grateful—pure air, moderate pleasant temperature, and the tranquil life of the city of Edinburgh. His boyhood spent mainly at George House with a grandson of Robertson, and in his Memoirs he presents a vivid word portrait of the historian in his last days—"a pleasant-looking old man, with a face of great elegance and an intellectual, a large projecting chin, a small beard, and a forehead that looked like a blank surface to a host of old men, and a rather large, not powdered and curled wig. Robertson always a sterner for his age, especially when, in his well-stored home of George, occasionally visited. He used to assist his grandson and his Clerk in presenting the scraps of their studies, and when in a particularly amiable mood, would permit them to have a pull at his chess-tree. But what struck the Jewish imagination of Cockburn most of all was that the historian enjoyed a good dinner."

In the winter the old man would walk in the garden, and watch with delight the progress of his fruit trees. Sober, writing many years since in *Journal*, Berlin, recorded his fruit: "My old friend and pastor, principal Boismont, whom he was not expected to survive many weeks, still watched the setting of the blossom upon some fruit trees in the garden as if much interested as if it were possible he could see soon the fruit come to maturity."

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 19 *Adelphi* 1917

Old Edinburgh Club.

DEAR SIR,

You are requested to attend a MEETING of the
COUNCIL, to be held at *22 York Place*
on *26th inst.* at *4* o'clock.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS

Applications for Membership
Book of Club

AND OTHER BUSINESS.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1917.

FORTH FERRIES.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE WILLIAM MUIR.

By an injunction under the Defence of the Realm Regulations the first day of the year brought the suspension of the ferry between Granton and Burntisland, and under the new decree the good ship William Muir disappeared from a long-familiar public service. In these stirring times, when Kipling and Noyes sing the deeds of the great and little ships of war, the William Muir is but an unconsidered trifle, a very small and humble member of the wonderful company of British shipping. But the little ferry boat is by no means unknown, and her temporary withdrawal from a service that was her monopoly will bring back her name to many with remembrance of the Forth. There are many for whom the William Muir and summer were synonymous, and in the recollections of peaceful times which her temporary passing may prompt will be the old assembly for the last boat for Granton. To many thousands of one-day trippers from Edinburgh and Leith the William Muir was more a reality than the entire mercantile marine. To the racing community on the Forth she was specially known, and possibly on occasion she was the subject of the less courteous's heavy but harmless imprecations. Whatever the cause, at 2 p.m. she seemed to haunt it. The gun had started the race, all had got well over the line, and were bowling along with a good wind when right up on the course would come the William Muir. It would be no surprise if, whenever the fishermen may be now, in the trenches or on the ships of war, the William Muir occasionally comes across the sea of their troubled dreams.

BEFORE THE BRIDGE WAS BUILT

The last of the line of the ferry fleet of the Forth, she carries the story of an interesting service up to date. Prior to the time when the marvel of the Forth Bridge spanned the river the ferry service obviated a long roundabout journey by land. Before then there were no fewer than four goods and five passenger ferries on the Forth, and of course, the Tay was served in a similar way. The erection of the bridge over the two rivers did not involve the disappearance of the ferries, which, according to Act of Parliament, the North British Railway Company are bound to keep open. The present closing of the Forth passage is, of course, due to special war measures, which take precedence. War-time inconveniences must be borne with patience, and it is perhaps a fine consolation to know that we do not need to share the freezing of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary" at the unequal quality of the coach to Queensferry for the ferry across the river on a journey to Arbroath, which absorbed the best part of two days, and can now be done in about two hours. The Granton-Burntisland ferry was opened about seventy years ago, and supplanted the former Fife and Midlothian ferries between Kinghorn and Newhaven. In the construction of the pier at Granton the Duke of Buccleuch was supposed to have spent about £140,000, and, in conjunction with Sir John Gladstone, the father of William Ewart Gladstone, he spent at least £40,000 in providing a low-water pier at Burntisland and steamers for the passage.

TRANSPORT OF GOODS.

Though the Forth and Tay Bridge made a wonderful change in travel facilities, there were those who would have nothing to do with the modern improvements. They preferred the older method of the ferry, and nothing would alter that preference. One such adherent in the earlier régime was a Fife doctor, who up to the time of his death at the age of ninety had his own place on the steamer, was never distressed by the weather, and would wait for two hours for the ferry rather than go by the Forth Bridge. Time was, of course, when the ferries carried passengers and practically everything else across the Forth. Half-way trucks and luggage barrows were a common sight, and often enough a driver had to be employed to take a truck or a barrow out of the harbour. Boats were lined with rails, on to which the trucks were run direct from the railway station to the pier. One of the ferry boats could carry as many as forty loaded trucks. The up-to-date ferry

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 31, 1917.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the old Council Chamber. Mr W. Moir Bryce, the president of the club, in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, which has already been published, the Chairman said the volumes for 1914 and 1915 had been issued, and from their contents the members might fairly claim to have made a considerable advance in bringing to light new facts relating to the history of Old Edinburgh. In the 1915 volume the first article on the Magdalen Chapel by Dr Thomas Ross and Professor Baldwin Brown, with valuable illustrations by Mr Chrystal, were of singular value. The second article, by Mr R. K. Hannay, of the Historical Department of the General Register House on the invasion of the College of Edinburgh in 1690 displayed the change in the religious sentiment of the ruling authorities after the Revolution of 1688. In the third article Mr Fairley has continued his excerpts from the Records of the Old Tolbooth. Mr Forbes Grey has drawn a picture of the religious and social life of the latter half of the 15th century. The last article disclosed a few points, if not interesting facts relating to the ancient regalia of our Stuart kings. The Editorial Committee had not yet settled the lines on which the forthcoming volume of 1916 was to be compiled, but it was expected that it would include an account of the Edinburgh engravers by Sheriff Guy, and articles (1) on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, and (2) on the regalia of the early Kings of Scotland by himself (the chairman).

SCOTLAND'S OLD REGALIA.

It seemed, he said, to have been the practice from time immemorial to preserve the Regalia of our Sovereigns within the strong walls of Edinburgh Castle, and in 1236 the crown of King Alexander III, and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. The story is an interesting one, even from a national point of view, and yet it seems to have been avoided by all our writers of history. Indeed, the late Sir Archibald Campbell Leitch, a learned and most capable historian, writing as late as 1910, seems to doubt the existence of any Scottish crown in those early times. The Scottish records now extant are practically silent on the subject, but in the contemporary English records the facts are to be found, and have been published many years ago. The fact of the Regalia is also known, and the story should, he hoped, prove of interest. (Applause.) He proposed also to append a number of hitherto unpublished excerpts from the records in the Register House, relating to the Castle of Edinburgh, dating mainly from the seventeenth century, and to add fragments of two or three deeds relating to well-known old Edinburgh buildings, including a letter by James VI., dated 1615, instructing the purchase of the well-known building in the Canongate called Atchison's House, for the purposes of the Royal Scottish Mint. A sale in the month of March next had been announced to take place in London of a large collection of Scottish deeds dating from James I. to Mary Queen of Scots, and it was to be regretted that these documents could not be secured for our national repository. (Hear, hear.) It was upon charters and similar deeds that our history, national and local, is compiled. The report was adopted.

Mr Bryce, the president, took the chair at the much annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon, and moved the adoption of the report, which has been published. He said that since they met last year the volumes for the years 1914-15 had been issued to members, and from their contents the council might fairly claim to have made a considerable advance in bringing to light new facts relating to the history of old Edinburgh. The Historical Committee, by Mr Bryce, marked undoubtably a feature in both historical and literary circles of contemporary research. The volume for 1915 was a return to their old methods, which had proved so successful both in interest and quality of the work done. The last notice in it disclosed a few points of our interesting facts relating to the ancient Regalia of the Scottish Stuart Kings. The Regalia was cleverly smuggled out of Dunrobin Castle in 1561 by Mrs Granger, the wife of the minister of Kinnell, while another woman, Jehanna M'Alexander, managed to carry off the large golden chain worn in the Green Room of the Castle, and thereby saved it from destruction at the hands of the Ironsides. The Editorial Committee had not finally settled the lines on which the forthcoming volume for 1916 was to be compiled, but it was expected that it would include an account of the Old Edinburgh Engravers by Sheriff Guy, and articles on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, and on the Regalia of the early Kings of Scotland, both to be written by him (Mr Moir Bryce). It seemed to have been the practice from time immemorial to preserve the Regalia of our Sovereigns within the strong walls of the Castle of Edinburgh, and in 1236 the crown of King Alexander III, and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. The story was an interesting one, even from a national point of view, and yet it seemed to have been

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1917.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AND THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND. The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held yesterday within the City Chambers. Mr W. Moir Bryce in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the volumes for 1914 and 1915 had been issued, and from their contents the members might fairly claim to have made a considerable advance in bringing to light new facts relating to the history of Old Edinburgh. The Editorial Committee had not yet settled the lines on which the forthcoming volume of 1916 was to be compiled, but it was expected that it would include an account of the Edinburgh engravers by Sheriff Guy, and articles (1) on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, and (2) on the regalia of the early Kings of Scotland by himself (the chairman). It seemed, he said, to have been the practice from time immemorial to preserve the Regalia of our Sovereigns within the strong walls of Edinburgh Castle, and in 1236 the Crown of King Alexander III and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. He proposed also to append a number of hitherto unpublished excerpts from the records in the Register House, relating to the Castle of Edinburgh, dating mainly from the seventeenth century, and to add facsimiles of two or three deeds relating to well-known old Edinburgh buildings, including a letter by James VI., dated 1615, instructing the purchase of the well-known building in the Canongate called Atchison's House, for the purposes of the Royal Scottish Mint. A sale in the month of March next had been announced to take place in London of a large collection of Scottish deeds dating from James I. to Mary Queen of Scots, and it was to be regretted that these documents could not be secured for our national repository. (Hear, hear.) It was upon charters and similar deeds that our history, national and local, is compiled. The report was adopted.

Glasgow Herald 1st Feb

REGALIA OF EARLY SCOTTISH KINGS.

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should be all over history of history. The fact of our Regalia, now known, and to which should prove of interest. (Applause.) The volume of the last year's report, he had noticed, was in the Register House, between those and their historical documents, including charters, MS books, and historical papers. It was, he said, to be found in the strong walls of the Castle of Edinburgh, and in 1236 the Crown of King Alexander III and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. He proposed also to append a number of hitherto unpublished excerpts from the records in the Register House, relating to the Castle of Edinburgh, dating mainly from the seventeenth century, and to add facsimiles of two or three deeds relating to well-known old Edinburgh buildings, including a letter by James VI., dated 1615, instructing the purchase of the well-known building in the Canongate called Atchison's House, for the purposes of the Royal Scottish Mint. A sale in the month of March next had been announced to take place in London of a large collection of Scottish deeds dating from James I. to Mary Queen of Scots, and it was to be regretted that these documents could not be secured for our national repository. It was upon charters and similar deeds that our history, national and local, is compiled. (Applause.) The report was adopted, and Mr Moir Bryce presided graciously.

Scotsman 1st Feb 1917

NEW BOOKS.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Fifth Volume. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable, for the Members of the Club.

After a delay not greater than might have been expected from the circumstances of the time and the example of other Club publications, the volume for 1915 of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club makes its appearance in a form and of good proportions. It offers no sign of the exhaustion, in quantity or in interest, of the materials, illustrative of Edinburgh history and topography, for the preservation and publication of which the Club was in large measure established. Dr Blackie's promised paper on "The Defence of Edinburgh in 1745" is still held over; but the account, prepared by Dr Thomas Ross and Professor G. Baldwin Brown, of "The Magdalen Chapel in the Canongate" is of itself sufficient to lend a special value to the volume. Inadequate attention and appreciation have hitherto been given to the history and the features of this relic of pre-Reformation architecture and institutions, of which the writers of the article say that "in the whole country there are few buildings of its size and nature more replete with objects of antiquarian and artistic significance," while "its close connection with the guild life of Edinburgh gives it a historical and a civic interest equal to that it possesses from the standpoint of archaeology." In all these aspects the Chapel has now received the study and exposition it deserves. Of the Confirmation Charter of 1547, the material passages, some of which have not previously been translated from the Latin, are freshly transcribed, interesting extracts are made from the Records of the Hammermen Incorporation that had for so long its headquarters in the Chapel; and a full description is furnished of the architectural features and of the decorative details and fittings of the building, external and internal. The article is accompanied, in addition to text illustrations, by a fine series of plates from photographs, taken mostly by Dr F. M. Chrystal, and including a reproduction in colour of the heraldic stained glass roundels—one of the few pre-Reformation examples of the kind known to exist in Scotland—copied from the late Mr George Suter's paper in the Society of Antiquaries' Proceedings. Mr R. K. Hannay contributes an account of the "Visitation of the College of Edinburgh in 1690," by a Commission appointed "to visit the Universities of Scotland, and also to inquire regarding the schools, masters who were teaching Latin throughout the country, in order that the youth might be instructed in strict accordance with the new settlement in Church and State" following

ing the Revolution. Mr J. A. Fairlie continues his transcripts from the Original Records of the Edinburgh Tolbooth, the period covered in this instalment extending from March 1681 till November 1683—an interesting section of the "Killing Time." Mr W. Forbes Gray has skilfully put together from the pages of John Wesley's "Journal," the new standard edition of which has recently been completed, curious and valuable materials illustrating the social and religious condition of Edinburgh and of Scotland in the middle of the eighteenth century, and throwing light also on Wesley's own character, and his attitude towards Scottish Presbyterians and Presbyterianism. Wesley greatly admired the situation and appearance of Edinburgh, and discovered in its inhabitants a "frankness and openness which he found in few other parts of the kingdom." But, in spite of the fact that he got audiences to assemble in thousands to listen to his preaching on the Calton Hill at five o'clock in the morning, he did not find the ecclesiastical atmosphere congenial, and, it is evident, completely failed to understand the religious temper of the country. Finally, Mr Moir Bryce provides a note on "The Ancient Regalia of Scotland," with accompanying extracts, bearing on the subject, taken from warrants, receipts, and other loose Treasury papers preserved in the Register House. These bring to light the patriotic action of Joanna M'Alexander, who, when the housewives of Edinburgh retrieved their valuables from the Castle, after the capitulation to the English in 1651, recognised, and claimed as being her own, the "great chest that has for these many years bypast kepted the ancient Honours of this Kingdome," and safely preserved it until "the King came to his own again," a national service for which she received the reward of £5.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, March 13, 1917.

THE LATE MR HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.

Scottish architecture has suffered a loss in the death from pneumonia in his 73rd year of Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., J.P., which took place at his residence, The Nook, Strathearn Place, Edinburgh, yesterday morning. Mr Blanc, for a long period, has been prominent in architectural work in this country. He has been chiefly associated with ecclesiastical architecture, and several fine examples in Scotland will perpetuate his name. He was entrusted with the erection of the Coats Memorial Church in Paisley, which was erected to the memory of the late Thomas Coats by the members of his family. This building, the cost of which amounted to over £110,000, is one of the most important and recognised to be one of the finest examples of Gothic churches recently built in Scotland. His name will also be associated with important works of restoration in connection with Edinburgh Castle, including the Parliament Hall, which has been the scene of notable incidents in Scottish history, and which housed the first Scottish Parliament. This work was undertaken and carried through as the result of an offer by the late Mr William Nelson, who undertook to defray the cost. Mr Blanc's skill in this interesting department of architectural learning was also displayed in his restoration of the ancient tower in Edinburgh Castle known as the Argyll Tower, now one of the outstanding features of the Castle buildings. He was one of the best known architects for public buildings in recent years, and in partnership with his son, executed important works in London. One of his most important undertakings was the design and erection of Bangour Asylum for the Edinburgh Parish Council, costing about £230,000. This Asylum has in intervening years received widespread attention from public authorities as a notable departure from the older style of institutional building to the village group system. The large series of buildings with their central offices and various accessories have since the outbreak of the war formed an important centre for the treatment of wounded soldiers.

Mr Blanc was born and educated in Edinburgh. He was a pupil of the late David Rhynd, architect, and he studied in the National Medallist Science and Art Department School, and for a number of years before engaging in his profession on his own account, was Chief Assistant in the Office of H.M. Board of Works. His professional career has been one of great activity. In addition to the buildings mentioned he was charged with the designing and erection of a number of well-known churches in Edinburgh, among which may be mentioned St Martin's, St Cuthbert's, Christ's Church, Mayfield United Free Church, and West Port United Free Church. Elsewhere in Scotland he designed St James's Church, Paisley, Broxburn United Free Church, West Kilbride United Free Church, Kirkcubbin United Free Church, Greenbank United Free Church, Greenock, and other churches in Tain, Broughly Ferry, Perth, Invergowrie, Larawade, and Markinch.

Another important department of his work was the designing of mansion houses, of which there are numerous examples throughout the country, including Fernhill Park, Paisley. In his treatment of business premises he was successful in combining an attractive design with appropriateness in regard to the purposes for which the building was to be used. Probably his most recent important work was the New Edinburgh Ladies' College in Queen Street, a portion of which is completed. The fine baths and gymnasium at Dunfermline were built to his plans.

His standing as a Scottish architect was recognised by his appointment as a Royal Commissioner representing Scotland for the International Exhibition of Brussels, Turin, and Rome.

His professional abilities were widely recognised, and at various times he acted in important capacities. In 1902 Mr Blanc was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. He became a full Academician in 1905, and for a number of years acted as the hon. treasurer. He was also a Fellow and for some time a member of Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and an F.R.S. Scot. He was several times elected President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, and was a prominent member of the Scottish Society of Arts. One of his recreations was the photographing of interesting architectural buildings, and this interest was reflected in the fact that he was for many years president of the Edinburgh Photographic Society. He gained a medal in Edinburgh for design in 1895, and at Paris in 1898. Mr Blanc was the author of numerous papers and works on architectural art and archaeological subjects. He was a member of the Scottish Conservative Club, and of the Scottish Arts Club, where he was well known. He was esteemed for his high sense of business morality and his generosity was well known. He is survived by his widow, who is a daughter of Mr Thomas Shield, of London, and one son, who has been associated in business with him for some years.



110, Crook, Prince St., Edinburgh.

Mr Hippolyte Blanc.

The well-known Edinburgh architect, whose death occurred yesterday.

Evening News 13th Mar 1917

DEATH OF MR H. J. BLANC,
R.S.A.



(Photo by Lafaretti, Glasgow.)

The death took place yesterday from pneumonia of Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., at his residence, "The Nook," Strathcarr Place, Edinburgh. Born in the city, Mr Blanc was a pupil of David Rhind, and for some years was assistant architect in H.M. Office of Works. Starting business on his own account, he designed a large number of important public buildings, including the Scots Memorial Church, Paisley, one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Scotland, which cost £110,000. Other churches of note which he designed were Christ Church, Moringside, and St Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, while he carried out the restoration of the Parliament Hall at the Castle and the Argyle Tower. He also designed Bangour village Asylum, which cost about £230,000, and was the architect of the New Ladies' College of the Merchant Company in Queen Street. In 1892 Mr Blanc was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1896 an Academician, and has acted for a number of years as treasurer of the body. He was several times president of the Architectural Association, was also president for some years of the Edinburgh Photographic Society, and was at his death one of its honorary presidents. Mr Blanc was highly respected in his profession, was a man of wide sympathies and of a generous disposition. He leaves a widow and one son.

40 PRINCES STREET,

EDINBURGH, 19th April 1917.

Old Edinburgh Club.

DEAR SIR,

You are requested to attend a MEETING of the
COUNCIL, to be held at 22 York Place
on 26th inst at 8 o'clock.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS

*Application for membership.
Bank of Club*

AND OTHER BUSINESS.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Excursion, Saturday, 16th May 1917.

DALKEITH HOUSE AND ST MARY'S CHAPEL

(By kind permission of

His Grace The DUKE OF Buccleuch AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.)

Meet at Main Entrance, Dalkeith, at 2.45 o'clock.

Trains from Waverley Station to Eskbank at 1.22; or Motor Bus from Waverley Bridge to Dalkeith at 1.30 and 1.50 o'clock.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 16th May 1917.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 7th July, 1917.

Meet at Cameron Toll at 2.15 o'clock; (Liberion Car to Lady Road).

PEFFERMILL HOUSE and PRESTONFIELD HOUSE

(By kind permission respectively of

ROBERT RAMSAY, Esq., and Sir W. S. DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Bart.)

Notes by Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, Dr. THOMAS ROSS, and Mr. W. FORBES GRAY.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 29th June, 1917.

Old Edinburgh Club.

3 o'clock, Saturday, 16th June 1917.

VISIT TO SWANSTON COTTAGE

(By kind permission of

The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE, LL.D.)

Meet at Braid Hills Car Terminus at 2.15 o'clock.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 7th June 1917.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Eighth Volume. 4to. Pp. xii, 218-30. With 28 Illustrations. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable, for the Members of the Club. 1916.

Dr. Thomas Ross and Professor Baldwin Brown are jointly responsible for the opening paper on *The Magdalen Chapel*—a pre-Reformation building intimately associated with the Guild life of Edinburgh, and for about three hundred years in possession of the Hammermen's Incorporation, who used it as their meeting place. The paper gives a full account of the architecture and of the details of the building, and also valuable historical information in the additional light thrown on the Confirmation Charter of 1547.

Mr. R. K. Hannay contributes *The Visitation of the College of Edinburgh in 1690*, in which he continues his studies of Scottish University Life in olden times. It is as racy and as illuminating as Mr. Hannay's *Visitation of St. Andrews University in 1690*, contributed two years ago to the pages of this *Review*. Of Professor David Gregory, the Professor of Mathematics, it is recorded 'his method is to demonstrat a propositione once and againe, and enquries if the boys understand it; and they for shames saik must say yes, and then there is no more of it.'

The remaining articles in this volume are : *John Wesley in Edinburgh*, by Mr. Foster Gray, a further instalment of Extracts by Mr. Fairley from the *Original Records of the Old Tolbooth*, and a few transcripts with reference to the Regalia of Scotland, to which Mr. Moir Bryce has added an explanatory note. Dr. W. B. Blaikie's *The Defence of Edinburgh in 1745*, which had been looked forward to as likely to appear in this volume, is postponed.

The Old Edinburgh Club is to be congratulated on its vitality, and on the value of its annual contributions to Scottish history.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the LECTURE HALL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, 22 GEORGE STREET, on Friday evening, 7th December, at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

SOME THOUGHTS ON MONUMENTAL ART AS ILLUSTRATED
IN EDINBURGH AND IN ANCIENT EGYPT

With Lantern Illustrations

will be delivered by Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCE STREET,
EDINBURGH, 29th November 1917

EDINBURGH, Saturday, December 2, 1931

Chairman of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees, G. Belden Bowser gave a lecture last night at a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in the Hall of the Naval Academy at Kentucky, the first held here.

Some thoughts on internationalism as it appeared in Edinburgh and in ancient Egypt. Mr. W. M. Murr Brown, president of the Club, occupied the chair. The lecture began by calling attention to the similarities which usually are obtained by the close examination of the pyramids.

Legend has it that the Great Pyramid of Giza was completed at 2586 B.C., which had recently been recorded at 2582 B.C., which is within a few years of the building under modern methods.

Archaeological action a dated building of some historical importance had been preserved to form a monument. After some discussion of the structure of the monument in art, and a reference to the history of the monument, and the history of the views of the monument, buildings of Old Edinburgh were shown on the screen and the qualities of the monument and the qualities of the monument were pointed out.

The Scotsman 9th Jan 1978

THE LATE MR GEORGE GORDON.—By the death of Mr Gilbert Goudie, which took place yesterday after a short illness, Edinburgh has become of her most estimable citizens. A native of Dundee, Mr Goudie came to Edinburgh in his boyhood and entered the service of the National Bank of Scotland, in which he continued for the greater of his professional career. At his death the retirement a few years ago he had filled the position of chief indoor inspector. He will be chiefly remembered, however, for his literary and antiquarian work. In collaboration with Mr Jon A. Macdowell he translated the ancient *Ordnance Survey*, published in 1873 by Edmonstone & Douglas, with an introduction by Dr Joseph Anderson, and that work at once became one of the standard books in the hands of Scottish antiquarians. As early as 1859 Mr Goudie became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which society he was for many years treasurer and a member of Council. A long series of articles in the *Proceedings* of that society testify to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge of Northern antiquities, and he also published a volume on the antiquities of the Forth. More recently he edited the *Index* of literary material left by Dr David Laing, published about 1912. Personally Mr Goudie was one of a most kindly nature, and he was distinguished for a certain old-fashioned courtesies of manner that had become an integral part of his nature. Mr Goudie was twice married, and the sympathy of a wide circle of friends will go out to his widow, a daughter of the late Dr James Young, Annie Finlay.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

^{will} THE ~~NINTH~~ ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the OLD COUNCIL ROOM, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock.*

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

A large attendance of Members is desired.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1918.

BUSINESS

Annual Report and Balance-Sheet (print annexed).
Election of Office-Bearers and Council; and
Any other competent business.

REPORT

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Tenth Annual Report.

During the year ending 31st December 1917 there were 19 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 15 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held :—

1. DALKEITH HOUSE AND ST. MARY'S CHAPEL

On the afternoon of Saturday, 26th May 1917, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., the members visited Dalkeith House and St. Mary's Chapel. There were about 80 Members present.

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2. SWANSTON COTTAGE

By permission of the Hon. Lord Guthrie, LL.D., the Members visited Swanston Cottage on the afternoon of Saturday, 16th June 1917. There was a very large number of Members present, and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

3. LECTURE

On the evening of Friday, 17th December 1917, Prof. G. Baldwin Brown delivered a Lecture in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on 'Some Thoughts on Monumental Art as illustrated in Edinburgh and in Ancient Egypt.' Mr. W. Moir Bryce, President of the Club, occupied the Chair, and there was a good attendance of Members.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

In last year's Report it was stated that the President's article on the Burgh Muir would appear in the Book of the Club for 1916. As Mr. Bryce proceeded with his article he found that he had under-estimated the amount of investigation required, and that more time would be necessary in order that the article might be as full and as accurate as possible. The Council therefore decided that this article should be postponed to form the volume for 1917, and that every endeavour should be made to hasten the completion of several articles which were in hand, so that they might be issued as the 1916 volume instead of that for 1917 as originally intended. It is regretted that this volume is not yet ready, but it is hoped to issue it very shortly. The volume will contain the following articles:—Old Edinburgh Engravers, by Sheriff Guy; a paper by Mr. R. K. Hannay embodying a number of unpublished extracts relating to events in Edinburgh during the ten years after Flodden; a further instalment of Extracts from the Tolbooth Records, by Mr. J. A. Fairley; and an article on the Sedan Chair in Edinburgh, by Mr. J. H. Jamieson.

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Old Edinburgh Club ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER For the Year ending 31st December 1917

CHARGE		DISCHARGE	
L. Funds at close of last Account :—		L. Transactions :—	
On Deposit Receipts	£130 0 0	Volume VIII.—Printing, Indexing, and Binding, Delivery, etc.,	£179 19 0
In hands of Honorary Treasurer,	24 18 2		10 6 0
	£154 18 2		£190 6 0
Less—Accounts outstanding,	0 15 7		
	£154 2 7	II. Expenses of Meetings,	2 7 6
Arrears of Subscriptions,	14 14 0	III. Printing and Stationery,	7 13 0
	£168 16 7	IV. Miscellaneous—Postages, etc.,	9 7 0
II. Subscriptions :—		V. Funds at close of this Account :—	
For year 1917 (349 Members at 10s. 6d.),	£183 4 6	On Deposit Receipts,	£444 0 0
Less—Paid in advance in 1916,	2 12 6	In hands of Honorary Treasurer,	8 3 4
	£180 12 0		£452 3 4
23 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	£11 11 0	Arrears of Subscriptions :—	
6 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	0 15 0	For year 1915—	
For year 1917 (in advance),	2 2 0	3 Members,	£1 11 6
4 at 10s. 6d.,	14 8 0	For year 1916—	
	135 0 0	10 Members at 10s. 6d.,	£5 5 0
		2 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	1 1 0
III. Associates' Subscriptions for 1916, collected during year,	0 5 0		£6 6 0
IV. Interest on Deposit Receipts,	15 13 9	For year 1917—	
V. Transactions sold,	0 10 6	18 Members at 10s. 6d.,	£29 9 0
		2 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	1 1 0
		1 Associate,	0 2 6
			10 12 6
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Note.—The above funds have to meet the cost of publication of two volumes.

THOMAS E. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treasurer.

EDINBURGH, 23rd January 1918.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1917, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

W. MARVILL SYM, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

Old Edinburgh Club.

21 Rutland Street,
Edinburgh, 24th January 1918.

DEAR SIR (or MADAM),

In terms of Rule IV. the Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. for the current Session is now due, and I shall be glad to receive payment thereof at your convenience.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS B. WHITSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A.,
Hon. Treasurer,
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB,
21 RUTLAND STREET.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose.....p. 10s. 6d. in
payment of my Subscription for the current Session.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 31, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the old Council Chambers—Mr W. Moir Bryce, the president, in the chair. The annual report stated that 15 vacancies in the membership were filled up, and there were still 15 names waiting. The 1916 volume of the club, which will be issued shortly, will contain articles on "Old Edinburgh Engravings," by Sherif Guy; a number of unpublished extracts relating to Edinburgh 10 years after Flodden, by Mr R. K. Hannay; extracts from Tolbooth Records, by Mr J. A. Fairley; and an article on the Sedan chair, Edinburgh, by Mr J. H. Jamieson. Among those present was Lord Rosebery, hon. president. The Chairman moved the adoption of the reports, and referred to the articles of the 1916 Book, which, he said, would form a most valuable and interesting addition to the publications of the club.

EDINBURGH CASTLE PROPOSALS.

Certain proposals had recently been made regarding the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. It was proposed to erect there some form of memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in this dreadful war. With all respect, he thought that the erection of any building on the Castle rock, for whatever purpose, would be a mistake. The Castle, or at least all of it which now remained, was a memorial of their ancient Scottish kingdom as it existed before the Union in 1707, and he would greatly reprobate the placing of any fresh building on the Castle rock. On the Calton Hill there was a beautiful but unfinished memorial to Scottish liberty, and surely that building might be found capable of being adapted by some clever Scottish architect so as to combine a lasting memorial of the present struggle with that of the early part of last century. The second proposal was to convert a portion of the Castle buildings into a war museum, and should this proposal come to fruition he trusted that one would be made of the huge basement at the south-west corner of the Castle. The great fear, however, was the entire withdrawal of the military force from the Castle, and that, he held, would be a disaster. A recent announcement indicated the presentation to the Castle Museum of a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots a few hours before her execution. This document was one of extraordinary human interest, although he thought Holyrood, which was so much identified with her life, would form a more fitting place for preservation. As the members were aware, the Service Book, known as the "Holyrood Ordinal," which the club published in the 1914 volume, had been for nearly a quarter of a century in his possession. It had always been his intention to bequeath it to Holyrood. It had been suggested that this might be an appropriate time to hand over this interesting relic of our ancient Abbey, and he proposed within the next week or two to hand it over to the nation to be returned to Holyrood after a separation of upwards of three and a half centuries. (Applause.) The reports were adopted, officers-elect and council elected, Lord Rosebery, hon. president, and Mr Bryce, president.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AND THE PROPOSED CHANGES AT THE CASTLE.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon at the City Chambers, Edinburgh—Mr W. Moir Bryce, president of the Club, in the chair.

In moving the adoption of the report, which was approved, the Chairman alluded to the proposals which have recently been made regarding the Castle. It would be in his opinion, he said, a mistake to erect a War Memorial on the Castle rock when there was already on the Calton Hill an unfinished memorial to Scots who had fallen in a previous struggle for British liberty. Surely this building could be adapted by some clever Scottish architect to the requirements of the present proposed memorial. The plan of the Parthenon of Athens need not be completed. It would, indeed, be far too costly.

Referring to the suggestion to convert the Castle buildings into a War Museum, Mr Bryce expressed the hope that for this use would be made of the huge basement at the south-west corner of the Castle. The great fear, however, was, he continued, that the military would be withdrawn entirely from the Castle. This would not only be a disaster; it was unnecessary. The Tower of London was both museum and barracks.

For the preservation of the last letter of Mary Queen of Scots, written some hours before her execution, Holyrood was, in his thinking, the more fitting place, as it was so much identified with her life.

Lord Rosebery, who was among those present, left the meeting after the chairman's remarks.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

EDINBURGH CASTLE. SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

STATEMENT BY MR MUNRO.

In the House of Commons yesterday. Mr TESSART (L., Berkshire) asked the Secretary for Scotland whether he is in a position to make any statement in regard to proposals for the use of Edinburgh Castle for the purposes of a Scottish National War Memorial.

The SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Mr Munro)—The question of a Scottish National War Memorial in Scotland has been brought before the Government in connection with the larger scheme for the creation of an Imperial War Museum in London, and with special reference to the fact that after the war Edinburgh Castle will no longer be required for the accommodation of any large body of troops.

It has been suggested that no site could be found so appropriate to a Scottish National Memorial associated with the present war, and with other wars by land and sea, in which the Scottish nation, Scottish troops or regiments, or men of Scottish birth or descent have played a part, as the Castle of the ancient capital of Scotland; that if His Majesty's Government were willing to allow it to be so used, under suitable safeguards for the protection of its architectural and other distinguishing features, an appeal would be made to Scottish patriotic sentiment, which will meet with a unanimous response.

I regarded it as my duty to lay this suggestion before the Cabinet Committee appointed for the consideration of the scheme for an Imperial War Museum, and, through them, before the War Cabinet. I am glad to say that the War Cabinet have indicated their general approval of the proposal to dedicate the Castle to the purposes stated, which may ultimately develop into the even wider purpose of a treasure house for the national history of Scotland.

The scope and objective of the proposal, however, including the desirability of any such development, must be closely scrutinised. I propose, therefore, to nominate a Committee to consider how the scheme—which will, at the appropriate time, involve an appeal for a national subscription—can best be matured during the war. I should add that I approach the subject with an open mind, and that I am in no way committed to any particular scheme which may have been under public discussion.

Lieut. Colonel ANSTRUTHER GRAY (U., St Andrews Burgh)—When will this Committee be nominated?

The SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND—There will be no delay.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

THE CASTLE WAR MUSEUM PROPOSAL.

The ninth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday. Mr W. Moir Bryce, president, in the chair. Lord Rosebery, the hon. president, was among those present.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said the Club continued to prosper, both financially and numerically. Proceeding, he said certain proposals had recently been made regarding the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. The first was to erect there some form of memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in this dreadful war for liberty. With all respect but without the erection of any new building on the Castle Rock, for whatever purpose, would be a mistake. The Castle, or at least all of it that now remained to them, was the memorial of their ancient Scottish kingdom as it existed before the Union of 1707, and he would greatly reprehend the placing of any fresh building on the Castle Rock. Indeed, it had recently been classed under Act of Parliament as an ancient monument. On the Calton Hill there was a beautiful but unfinished memorial to Scotsmen who fell in a previous attempt on British liberty, and surely that building with its beautiful pillars might be found capable of being adapted by some clever Scottish architect so as to combine a lasting memorial of the present struggle with that of the early part of last century. It was unnecessary to complete the building on the plan of the Parthenon at Athens or any Greek temple. That would be far too costly. The second proposal seemed to be to convert a portion of the Castle buildings into a war museum, and should that proposal come to fruition he trusted that use would be made of the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle. A few years ago Mr Oldrieve had a wooden model made showing his proposed alterations, which would undoubtedly improve the skyline of that building. The great fear, however, was the entire withdrawal of the military from the Castle, and that, he held, would be a disaster. It should be surrounded by at least one or two companies of soldiers to keep up its reputation as a *place d'armes*. The Tower of London was both a museum and a barracks, and the Castle should be placed on the same footing. Regarding the presentation to the Castle museum of a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots a few hours before her execution, he said this document was one of extraordinary human interest, although he thought that Holyrood, which was so much identified with her life, would form a more fitting place for preservation. It had always been his intention, he continued, to bequeath to Holyrood the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood, known as the *Holyrood Ordinale*, which the Club published in their volume for 1914, and which had been in his possession for nearly a quarter of a century. However, it had been suggested that this might be an appropriate time to hand over this interesting relic of their ancient Abbey, and he proposed with in the next week or two to offer it to the nation, to be returned to Holyrood after a separation of upwards of three and a half centuries. (Applause.) The lectern on which it stood was carried off in 1544 by Sir Richard Lee, and was now at St Albans in Hertfordshire. Perhaps some effort might be made to induce their English friends to restore what was simply booty carried off during a war of the most ruthless description. These two articles—the Service Book and the Lectern—formed the only relics now remaining of the highest Abbey, and surely Holyrood was the proper place where these monuments of its former greatness should be preserved. (Applause.)

The report was approved.

Office bearers were elected for the ensuing year, including the re-election of Lord Rosebery as hon. president; Mr W. Moir Bryce, president; and Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary.

Edinburgh Castle will, when peace comes, be directly associated with the great war as a memorial of the part taken in the world-wide conflict by Scotland. This proposal, commented upon in these columns some weeks ago, was officially announced last night in the House of Commons by the Secretary for Scotland. The action which Mr Munro has taken is satisfactory and opportune; it is another proof of his capacity for directing national business. Till now the movement has been under unofficial management; it has been conducted with admirable zeal, but with too slight recognition of Executive responsibility. One result has been some degree of misunderstanding; that will cease, and everything will be regularised by the steps which the Secretary for Scotland has taken. But while the unofficial Committee who have hitherto had the project in hand cannot be commended for all they have done, the severest criticism that can be fairly directed against them is merely that they have acted with excess of zeal—if their pioneer work was not discreetly done, it was, at any rate, intensely patriotic and thoroughly in sympathy with Scottish sentiment. The Secretary for Scotland has, so to speak, cleaned the slate of everything except the central idea—the appropriation of the Castle for the purposes of a Scottish war memorial and museum. It is well to have the matter of the site—and nothing else—settled at once. A familiar alternative was mentioned yesterday at the meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club. Mr Moir Bryce, for whose generous gifts to Holyrood all lovers of Scottish history are indebted, distinguished between the proposals of a memorial and a museum, and suggested that, while the Castle buildings might be used for the latter, the memorial might fitly take the form of some adaptation of the unfinished monument of the French war on the Calton Hill. To many this may be an attractive dream, but it is better that it should remain a dream. The existing pillars are beautiful; a complete building would probably be an eyesore. Besides, there is the question of cost. It may be said that the National Debt will be the greatest memorial of the war. It will certainly be the memorial that will influence the character of all the rest. This is a condition which the Secretary for Scotland and the Advisory Committee he proposes to appoint will, doubtless, keep in mind.

There should be no costly building project—no talk of a memorial structure running into sums which before the war would have been spoken of as great. Mr Moir Bryce thinks that the erection of any new building on the Castle rock would be a mistake; but proposes that the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle, which he accurately describes as highly suitable for museum purposes, should be altered, in accordance with designs prepared by Mr W. F. Oldrieve some years ago. This is an improvement in the skyline of the Castle that has been frequently advocated in these columns—the new castellated contour would itself be a memorial feature, blending the æsthetic with the historic. There is another idea which Mr Munro and his Committee might consider.

In Crown Square, where is situated the principal group of buildings, there is a site which suggests itself for an unobtrusive, but adequate, memorial hall, large enough to contain all the relics likely to be gathered from the Scottish regiments, and linked by contiguity to the heart of the Castle. The four sides of the square are occupied by the banqueting hall, restored by Mr William Nelson about thirty years ago, by the Queen Mary Palace, by Belling's structure on the site of the old Castle chapel, and by a featureless barrack block of recent date. If the last building be removed, as it might well be to the great advantage of the square, the ground would furnish a most appropriate site for a new hall, which would be flanked by the banqueting hall, and would confront that part of the Castle historically connected with Mary. But the paramount condition of this new treatment of the Castle are amenity and historic value. That these will have full recognition, the Secretary for Scotland has given explicit assurance. In the official initiative which he has taken, Mr Munro has played the project on lines which should secure its development as a national monument. It has received the sanction of the War Cabinet; it will be deliberately scrutinised by the representative Committee which is to be appointed—on which the services of the Duke of Atholl and those who have been the enthusiastic promoters of the memorial will naturally find recognition; and it need make no further demand on public attention till the time for the memorial is more clearly in view.

The Glasgow Herald

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918

THE SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL

EDINBURGH CASTLE SCHEME.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Tennant asked the Secretary for Scotland whether he was in a position to make any statement in regard to proposals for the use of Edinburgh Castle for the purpose of a Scottish National War Memorial.

Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland.—The question of a Scottish National War Memorial in Scotland has been brought before the Government in connection with the larger scheme for the creation of an Imperial War Museum in London, and with special reference to the fact that after the war Edinburgh Castle will no longer be required for the accommodation of any large body of troops. It has been suggested that it should be found an appropriate site for a Scottish National Memorial connected with the present war and with other wars by land and sea in which the Scottish nation, Scottish troops, regiments, or men of Scottish birth or descent have played a part in the Castle of the ancient capital of Scotland, also, in the history of the country were willing to allow it to be used, under suitable safeguards for the preservation of its architectural and other outstanding features, as a place where would be made a Scottish national monument, which would serve as a permanent reminder. I referred it to my duty in this suggestion being the Cabinet Committee appointed for the consideration of the scheme for an Imperial War Museum, and during their deliberations the War Cabinet have indicated their general approval of the proposal to dedicate the Castle to the purpose named—obedient which may ultimately develop into the more wider purpose of a museum-house for the national history of Scotland. The scope and character of the proposal, however, including the desirability of the same development, must be clearly understood. I propose, therefore, to nominate a Committee to consider how the scheme, which will at the appropriate time require an approval for a national subscription, can best be carried out. I should add that I approach the subject with an open mind, and that I am not so committed to any particular scheme which may have been under public discussion. Colonel Austen-Smith.—Will there be any long delay in appointing this Committee?

Mr. Munro.—No, sir.

Mr. A. Wilson.—Will this Committee be purely Scottish?

Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke asked whether the memorial museum was to be known as the Imperial or as the National War Museum.

Mr. Munro.—The Imperial War Museum is the proper title, and not the National.

CRITICISM OF THE SCHEME.

Reference was made at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Club, held yesterday afternoon in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, to the proposal for the establishment of a national Scottish memorial and historical museum at Edinburgh Castle. Mr. W. Moir Bryce, president of the club, was in the chair, and Lord Rosebery was present, taking part in the proceedings. Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary, submitted the report, which has been published.

The Chairman, moving its adoption, said the council were pleased to report the continued prosperity of the club, both financially and numerically. Certain proposals had recently been made regarding the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. The first was to erect there some form of memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in the war for liberty. With all respect, he thought the erection of any new building on the Castle Rock, by whatever purpose, would be a mistake. The Castle, or at least all of it that now remained to them, was the memorial of their ancient Scottish kingdom, as it existed before the Union of 1707, and he would greatly regret the placing of any new building on the Castle Rock. Indeed, it had recently been closed under Act of Parliament as an "ancient monument." On the Calton Hill there was a beautiful but unfinished memorial to Stevenson who fell in a previous attempt on British liberty, and surely that building with its beautiful pillars might be found desirable of being adapted by some clever Scottish architect, so as to contain a lasting memorial of the present struggle with that of the early part of last century. It was unnecessary to complete the building on the plan of the Parliament as Athens or any Greek temple. That would be far too costly. The second proposal seemed to be to convert a portion of the Castle buildings into a War Museum, and should that proposal come to fruition he trusted that use would be made of the huge basement at the southwest corner of the Castle. A few years ago Mr. Osbourn had a model made showing his proposed alterations, which would in his opinion improve the skyline of the building. Considering Mr. Moir Bryce said the great loss was the entire withdrawal of the military from the Castle, and that, he held, would be a disaster. It should be guarded by at least one or two companies of soldiers to keep up its association as a "place d'armes." The Tower of London was both a museum and a barracks, and Edinburgh Castle should be placed on the same footing. The Tower had never been properly used in any way, while the Castle had been the scene of more military conflicts than any other spot in the United Kingdom. A recent advertisement indicated the presentation to the Castle Museum of a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots a few hours before her execution. This document was one of extraordinary human interest, although he thought that Holyrood, which was so much identified with her life, would be a more fitting place for preservation.

HOLYROOD SERVICE BOOK.—In conclusion, Mr. Moir Bryce said the ancient Service Book of Holyrood, known as the "Holyrood Ordinals," which the club published in their volume in 1914, had been for nearly a quarter of a century in his possession, and it had always been his intention to bequest it to Holyrood. However, it had been suggested that this might be an appropriate time to hand over the interesting relic to the ancient Abbey, and he proposed within the next week or two to offer it to the nation to be retained at Holyrood after a repatriation of upwards of three and a half centuries. (Applause.) The lecture on which it stood was now at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, and perhaps an effort might be made to induce their English friends to restore it. The Service Book and the lecture formed the only relics now remaining of the historic Abbey.

The report was adopted, and the office-bearers elected, Lord Rosebery being re-elected hon. president.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1918.

A MASTER OF LITERATURE.

LORD GUTHRIE ON R. L. STEVENSON.

"R. L. STEVENSON—Bohemian and Puritan, as I knew him and his" was the subject of an address delivered by Lord Guthrie last night in the Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution. Lord Scots Dicks, son, the Lord Justice-Clerk, presided over a large audience.

Lord Guthrie said every career could be treated broadly and generously, or in a narrow and grudging spirit. Edinburgh contemporaries of Stevenson seemed to this day so changed by his unconventional ways, his rusty black velvet coat, his long hair, and his freaks and frivolities, that they would not see the splendid lessons of his life or recognize his enduring service to his country and to the world. He knew all the old stories about Stevenson's failings and follies, most of them, as they were told to-day, distorted out of all resemblance to the truth. But he knew also both from many conversations with Stevenson and from vivid recollection of his life in the days nearly fifty years ago when they used to meet in the University of Edinburgh and in the Speculative Society and at Stevenson's father's house, that, on a question of principle, on a clear issue of right and wrong, Stevenson, often to the amazement of his intimates, could show himself as hard as flint. He seemed ready at the moment to take anybody's advice and accept anybody's views, but, in the end, with time to reflect, he would be found making up his own mind and taking his own independent way.

He proposed to treat Stevenson as a man and as a writer of tales and essays, poems and plays, with a broad brush, and in no captious spirit. He would mention two lessons that Stevenson taught. The first was courage. All his life sickness dogged his steps. He had seen him very soon after an attack of hemorrhage, but he never once saw him depressed. His whole life was a triumph of the spirit over the flesh. He was never the servant, still less the slave of sickness, he was its conqueror. He beat off death again and again, and his courage never failed him. The best lines he ever wrote, the famous "Requiem," were written in a darkened room, with his left hand, when he was forbidden to speak. His right hand was in a sling for fear of a return of hemorrhage of the right lung from which he had nearly died. Another time hemorrhage suddenly attacked him. His wife ran for the powerful drug which the doctors had said was only to be used as a very last resort. Before her return he had written on a slate, "Don't be frightened. If this is death, it is an easy one." She was so overcome her hand was not steady enough to pour out the liquid. Louis took it from her, dropped the right dose with perfectly steady hand, gave her back the bottle with a smile, and drank the dose. Compared with such scenes how petty all Stevenson's failings appeared, his unconventional or anti-conventional ways, of which some small minds had made so much. Another lesson he taught was fidelity to duty. He had a great facility in writing as he had fluency in conversation. But he never gave anything to the world till he had made it his very best to the very utmost of his power. As Viscount Grey wrote of John Morley: "He feels that only the best is worth an effort, but that this is with all effort, while indifference and mediocrity of aspiration are the greatest curses of mankind."

Stevenson's services to his country consisted in this, that he added another Scottish name to the slender roll of the world's masters of literature. And he had done more. There were Scottish names in that slender roll which inspired admiration and perhaps awe rather than affection. Thomas Carlyle was one. But Louis Stevenson, like Walter Scott, had associated Scotland, its people, and Scottish literature in the world's eyes with all that was most attractive, most generous, and most manly in human nature. Anyone who had travelled in English-speaking countries, and even outside them, knew that to be the countryman of Walter Scott and Louis Stevenson was worth a whole shelf of letters of introduction. As to his service to the race, think of the lives all over the world which through his tales, his essays, his poems, and the example of his brave life, had been ennobled and stimulated. Think of the countless empty hours he had pleasantly and profitably filled. Think of the countless weary, dragging hours he had chased and lightened for rich and well, for old and young, for rich and poor, for gentle and simple. In the presence of such services what narrow-minded folly to remind them of his rusty velvet coat and long hair.

His future position in the world of letters had been much discussed. On the one hand it was clear that he was far removed from the vulgar throng. On the other hand, no sane Stevensonian would claim for him royal rank, the rank of Shakespeare or Walter Scott. But if his work was not to be unquestionably assigned to the aristocracy of letters. Whether in the future he was to receive the strawberry leaves of a duke, or only the humble insignia of a baron, it would be for posterity to say. Meantime they rejoiced to observe that year by year, by allusion and by quotation in books, magazines, and newspapers, the man and his writings were more and more becoming a part of English literature and Anglo-Saxon life and character.

Another question had been canvassed. Whence did he get his powers from? Was it from his father or his mother, or from both? That was a futile question. There might or might not be much or at least something in heredity. But it was certain that a man of talent might just as likely be the embodiment and reproduction of one of his right great-grandmothers as of his own father or mother. At the same time those who knew Stevenson's father and mother intimately as he did—Thomas Stevenson, C.E., one of the heads of the engineering department of the Northern Lighthouse Board, and Margaret Isabella Balfour, his wife—always recognised that they were people of a remarkable individuality, with many characteristics recognisable in their distinguished son, their only child.

Lord Guthrie then showed a series of some 50 slides, most of them made for his lecture, illustrating Stevenson at different periods of his career, his father and mother, his nurse, Alison Cunningham, his wife and step-children, and several of his friends, all personally known to Lord Guthrie. He also dealt with Skene's Cottage, at the base of the Pentlands Hills, five miles from Edinburgh, tenanted by the Stevenson family from 1861 to 1890, and now rented by Lord Guthrie, which contains many of Stevenson's letters and various articles which belonged to him.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH BUILDINGS.—A joint meeting of the Cockburn Association and the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, last night, when a lecture on "Old Edinburgh" was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.L.B.A. Professor Baldwin Brown presided over a large attendance. Mr. Kerr dealt at the outset with the topography of Edinburgh before it was a city, and then discussed various architectural developments. Reference was made to the supplanting of the old closes by small courts, and later by squares. He spoke of city improvements, and how they had destroyed a great number of the old Scottish buildings, often quite unnecessarily. With a little care and consideration many of them might have been preserved. In conclusion, he made an appeal for what he described as the vanishing city, and pointed to parts of the old city that might be saved for future generations.

The Cockburn Association. Old Edinburgh Club.

A Joint Meeting of the Association and Club will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 20 GEORGE STREET, on Monday Evening, 11th March, at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

OLD EDINBURGH:

Architectural Notes on its Development:
With a Plea for the Vanishing City,
With Lantern Illustrations.

will be delivered by Mr. HENRY F. KERR, A.R.L.B.A.

L. H. SINCLAIR,

Acting Secretary, Cockburn Association.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary, Old Edinburgh Club.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 4th March 1918.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 27th April, 1918.

Meet at 3 p.m. at Buccleuch Church, Buccleuch Street.

BUCCLEUCH PARISH CHURCHYARD and ARCHERS' HALL.

By kind permission respectively of

Rev. NEIL ROSS, B.D., and Sir HENRY COOK, W.S., Secretary
to Royal Company of Archers.

Leaders { Rev. NEIL ROSS, B.D.
Sir JAS. BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th April, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH.
Under the auspices of the Old Edinburgh Club, a lecture on "Old Edinburgh" was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.L.B.A., at Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, last night. The lecture was presided over by Professor Baldwin Brown. Mr. Kerr dealt at the outset with the topography of Edinburgh before it was a city, and then discussed various architectural developments. Reference was made to the supplanting of the old closes by small courts, and later by squares. He spoke of city improvements, and how they had destroyed a great number of the old Scottish buildings, often quite unnecessarily. With a little care and consideration many of them might have been preserved. In conclusion, he made an appeal for what he described as the vanishing city, and pointed to parts of the old city that might be saved for future generations.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 1st June, 1918.

Meet at 2.45 P.M. at Cambusnethan Street, London Road
(Portobello Car).

LOCHEND HOUSE, MARIONVILLE, & CRAIGENTINNY HOUSE,

By kind permission respectively of

J. G. PURDIE, Esq., Surgeon-General J. C. CULLING, C.B., and
GEORGE P. BLYTH, Esq.

Leader: WILLIAM BAIRD, Esq., J.P.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. 18th May, 1918.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, June 3, 1918.

Old Edinburgh Club.—On Saturday the members of the Old Edinburgh Club visited Lochend House, adjoining which are the remains of the Castle of the Legatus of Roman Britain; Marionville, a mansion which became prominent in the 15th century at the house of Captain Macrae, whose remarkable library is partly told in Chambers's "Traditions of Edinburgh"; and Craigentinny House, where resided one branch of the Nisbet family (the other branches being the Nisbets of Dean and the Nisbets of Dirlston), and lately William Henry Miller, whose elegant manse is so conspicuous a feature of the landscape viewed from the Portobello road. Mr William Baird acted as guide, and there was a large attendance. The day has been devoted to the Rural School, Asylum and School, Edinburgh, as the result of the June-fair ball and exhibition of the people of Mr and Mrs Macrae, who have been recently in the capital, and the day has been a very successful one.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 13th July, 1918.

NEWHAILES AND BRUNSTANE

By kind permission respectively of

Lieut.-Commander Sir DAVID C. H. DALRYMPLE, Bart., and
ROBERT PARK, Esq.

Leader: Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, B.D.

Meet at 2.30 o'clock at Newhailes House; 2.7 train from
Waverley to Newhailes (single fare recommended).

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. 15th June, 1918.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Volume Nine. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club.

Although war-rationing may have somewhat delayed its appearance as well as shrunken its bulk and diminished the number of illustrations, the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1916 is able to make its appearance not long behind time, a volume of excellent form and style. If all the promised contributions are not embodied in it, those printed make up a collection of sterling value. Two of them are from the pen of Mr R. K. Hannay. In "Incidents and Documents, 1513-1525," he gleams from the minutes of the Privy Council a number of interesting papers and episodes, bearing specially on the civil and municipal life of the city in the period of the Reformation of the Duke of Albany—a neglected decade in national and local history. The passages from the records throw light on the rise and rivalries of the French and English parties, the conflict between the power of the Crown and of the House of Douglas, the policy of Betsan, and the condition and government of the town and of the Castle in the decade immediately following Bledon. In "Shipping and the Staple, 1515-1551," attention is called, by the same writer, by the aid of the same medium of information, to the commercial relations of Edinburgh and Leith with the Continent, at a time when the monopoly of Scottish trade was coveted by several towns of the Low Countries, and Bruges, Antwerp, and Middelburg were competitors on the coast of the Scottish Staple, afterwards fixed at Calcutta, and some insight is given into the struggle between the Edinburgh merchants and the Dutch shippers, and into the enterprises, legitimate and illegitimate, of Sir Andrew Barmine of Barmine. Mr J. A. Fairley continues his "Extracts from the Records of the Old Tolbooth," which are here brought down to the end of 1564. Sheriff Gyle records an interesting survey of the lives and the work of Edinburgh engravers, from the period when the engraving art was introduced to the city, towards the close of the sixteenth century, down to the time of James Faus and other engravers who have recently passed away. The article, which is illustrated by portraits of Andrew Bell and Robert Scott, shows, both along with thorough knowledge of the subject, and the writer goes far towards establishing his claim that "no other city in the Empire, outside of London, can present a record in the art of engraving at all approaching to that of Edinburgh." Finally, there is an account, by Mr James H. Jamieson, of "The Selden Chair in Edinburgh," in which a picturesque feature of our social and street life, in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early part of the nineteenth century, is handled by one who has frequently investigated the local history of this ancient seat of commerce in the records of the Town Council, of the Society of Clerks, and other authentic sources of knowledge. It may surprise many to learn that an institution that seems to belong entirely to the past has only disappeared from our streets within the memory of many citizens still living. When a writer to the Sheriff and a Sheriff, well known in Edinburgh, have recollections of making charcoal in their childhood in chairs, the former to Crown Place School in or about 1855, and the latter to a party in or about 1857.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

LITERARY NEWS

The Old Edinburgh Club makes a brave struggle against the war conditions that hamper the printing of its papers. Volume IX. of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club is the issue for 1916, so that it is but a year behind scheduled time, which is creditable in the circumstances. To right it has the stamp of appreciation that sits so well upon the humane of our country in war time; but in both cases the aim is quite consistent with, is even conducive to, perfect health. In the book the paper must be thinner, for the number of pages is quite up to the average, and the contents at least equal the high standard of quality set in the preceding volumes. Political history is dealt with in two articles by Mr R. K. Hannay, whose post as curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House gives him opportunities of research which he has here turned to excellent account. His first paper expatiates from the Acts of the Scottish Council some "Incidents and Documents A.D. 1513-1525" that relate to the government of Scotland by John Duke of Albany; and the other does a similar service for that ever-interesting subject "Shipping and the Staple, A.D. 1515-1551." Other papers will find much satisfaction in Sheriff Gyle's admirably comprehensive paper on "Edinburgh Engravers," which traces with the sympathy and skill of a collector the history of the art in its various expressions from the days of Charles II. to practically our own day, with notice on the practitioners—who included, by the way, two pupils of the Foulis Academy of Glasgow in David Allan and Alexander Ramsay.

Mr J. A. Fairley continues with indefatigable zeal to transcribe and annotate extracts from the original records of "The Old Tolbooth." The present instalment is dated in 1564, running from January 10 to December 31 of that year. It was a time when political and religious unrest, on almost every point, agitated in Scottish history in the chamber of the peer. And so we see here entries relating to Patrick Walker, the biographer of the Commissioners Peden, Ogilby, and Cameron, and as some will have it, the literary exemplar of R. L. E. "Mr Carrington," the same who was to give Edinburgh a new lease of life in the days of the Revolution, and "John the cadaverous," the child of Jerusalem, languishing out the gloomy months of his life in such poor health that Lady Graham and Lady Jerviswood were allowed to attend upon him—Carrington and Baillie were among the eleven prisoners sent from London the previous year in the Mayor's "prisoner" called the Kitchin. "Lady Colville" waited for holding convalescence in her house, and many another forgotten victim. Finally there is a valuable paper by Mr J. H. Jamieson on "The Selden Chair in Edinburgh," which reminds us that this mode of fashionable locomotion, which is generally associated with the eighteenth century, was still in use in the capital of Scotland in the fifth of the century. The issue of this volume gives the Old Edinburgh Club a new claim on the gratitude of its members.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The members visited Seaford and Brighthelmston on Saturday by land and sea respectively. A party of twenty, led by Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., and Mr Robert Park, the party, consisting of a hundred, met at Newhaven, where they were received by Lady Dalrymple, Sir Mark MacLagan Stewart, and others, and as leader. An adjournment was made to Brighthelmston, the seventeenth century mansion which had been occupied by the Lauder, Dalrymple, and Brighthelmston families. In connection with the architect, remarked that not a single Roman bridge existed in Scotland.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL.

A ROMAN BRICK IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Following out a suggestion that St Margaret's Chapel, in Edinburgh Castle, is reared on the site of a previous structure, built many years before Queen Margaret came to Scotland, and that a considerable part of the early fabric remains to this day, Mr P. Macgregor Chalmers obtained permission from H.M. First Commissioner of Works to examine the building, and to lift a small part of the interior paving. The work was restricted to opening up the floor of the apse, as it was not thought desirable to do much in the way of excavation during the war, and Mr Chalmers was only permitted to have the help of a couple of men for two days or thereby in the middle of June. The results obtained and the conclusions reached are set forth in an article which appears in the *Illustrated* for this month. It has been proved, he says, "that the rubble north wall of the Chapel and the rubble lower parts of the south, east, and west walls are of pre-Margaretan date, and that what was once the floor of St Margaret towards the end of the eleventh century was the ashlar work of the south, east, and west walls above the level of the Chapel floor. Margaret's builder had accepted both the general lines and the sloping beds of the earlier work, which at the east end had also been laid out as a semi-circular apse, although the projection for 24 feet of the foundations at the surface of the rock gives the impression that the early building was complete, was of greater height and weight than that erected for St Margaret, and that it was not erected after Edinburgh passed permanently to the Crown of Scotland, but was built of an earlier period still by men of the Northumbrian school, who were influenced by Roman tradition." But the history of the structure has been carried far further back. It has been discovered now that the fragment of the early chapel—in may be in the eighth or ninth century—used the broken masonry and debris of a still more ancient building to fill in above the surface of the sloping rock in the level of the floor, which is presumed to be practically identical with the present floor of the Chapel. In this debris of ancient masonry, near the east wall, and 2 feet below the surface, Mr Chalmers found "the fragment of a Roman brick, measuring 6 by 2 by 1½ inches, and showing traces of mortar on both beds," and he asks, "Did the Romans, in the early centuries, recognise the strategic importance of this rock, and erect a castle there?" There are still untouched about 25 cubic yards of the material under the Chapel floor, and this plan is put in that "when better and happier days come, the entire pavement may be lifted, and all that is beneath the floor be subjected to the most careful examination."

Scottish Historical Review

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JULY, 1918.

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THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Ninth Volume. Pp. viii, 240-25. 4to. With 5 Illustrations. Edinburgh: printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club. 1916. Issued May, 1918.

THE ninth volume of the Old Edinburgh Club contains five papers, of which two are notable contributions by Mr. R. K. Hannay, whose studies in Scottish history during recent years have thrown light on many shadowed places.

Mr. Hannay's contributions are entitled 'Incidents and Documents, A.D. 1513-1523,' and 'Shipping and the Staple, A.D. 1525-1531.' The papers complement each other, and deal with incidents in Edinburgh and Leith during the minority of James V., which are revealed in the still unprinted minutes of the Lords of Council, entitled 'Acts of the Scottish Council.' We read of four armed men being appointed to attend the Provost of Edinburgh in 1520 'for stanching of inconveniencies that may happen within this town this troublis tyme,' and at Leith the skippers were opposing claims made by the Carmelite Church of Bruges for quota in connection with the staple. The captain of the 'Martin' did not confine himself to peaceful methods, for 'the Martyne has takin ane merchant schip of Holland full of merchandys and brocht her to the havin and port of Leith; howbeit that is na weir betwix us and Holland.' In revenge, the 'Christopher' of Leith was 'masterfullie refit and spulzeit be certane Hollandaris.' Mr. Hannay has fully illustrated some of the difficulties that surrounded the question of the staple in the hard days that followed Flodden.

Mr. Guy's account of Edinburgh engravers is very useful as well as interesting. The list of names is a long one, and includes many who are but seldom remembered. Mr. John A. Fairley continues his extracts from the original records of the Old Tolbooth for the year 1684, and the volume closes with an excellent paper on the 'Sedan Chair in Edinburgh' by Mr. James H. Jamieson, which not only deals with these chairs, but illustrates life in Edinburgh streets for the hundred and fifty years in which the Sedan reigned.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

ROMAN BRICK IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

DISCOVERY AT ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL.

FOLLOWING on a suggestion that St Margaret's Chapel, in Edinburgh Castle, is reared on the site of a previous structure, built many years before Queen Margaret came to Scotland, and that a considerable part of the early fabric remains to this day, Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers obtained permission from H.M. Clerk Commissioned of Works to excavate the building, and to lift a small part of the interior paving. In an article in this month's "Albion," Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers says "that the rubble work wall of the Chapel and the rubble lower part of the south, east, and west walls are of pre-Margaretan date, and that what was erected by St Margaret towards the end of the eleventh century was the ashlar work of the south, east, and west walls above the level of the Chapel floor."

It has been discovered now that the building of the early chapel—it may be in the eighth or ninth century—used the broken masonry and debris of a still more ancient building to fill in across the surface of the sloping rock to the level of the floor, which is pronounced to be peacefully adjusted with the present floor of the Chapel. In the midst of ancient masonry near the east wall, and 2 feet below the surface, Mr. Chalmers found the fragment of a Roman brick, measuring 5 by 4 by 1½ inches, and showing traces of mortar on both ends.

Scotsman 20th Aug 1918

ROMAN BUILDING REMAINS.

St. Margaret, August 15, 1918.

SIR.—You notice to-day the finding of pre-Margaretan rubble and part of a Roman brick in your Castle Chapel. May I say that the Thirder churchmen found about Newstead Roman settlements, surely own their thick walls and "Norman" square-shaped stones to that place for a quarry, and may be also pre-Margaretan with heavy stone roofs? It is usual to talk of those fabrics as from the date of their dedication in the twelfth century. The cost of so many churches may be presumed to be prohibitive had not such a quarry been ready at hand. The natives continued the practice of building from ready-made stones from Duxburgh, Melrose, Jedburgh, &c., down to the early middle parts of last century.—I am, &c.

Wm. L. Fyfe.

Edinburgh, August 15, 1918.

SIR.—The fortunate discovery, announced in to-day's issue, of a Roman brick found in Edinburgh Castle, under the floor of St Margaret's Chapel, is confirmation of a page in ancient history which has sometimes been regarded as too legendary for credence.

The rubble walls, fashioned with a semi-circular apex, found beneath the present building show that they had originally supported an ecclesiastical structure resembling the present one, which alone with the Roman brick very reasonably suggest that this was none other than the "Castrum Puellarum," one of the seven Churches which Darnley (surnamed Monmouth), the sister of St Patrick, is recorded to have built in Scotland about the middle of the fifth century, at the very dawn of Christianity in Britain, and only removed by thirty or forty years from the final withdrawal of the Romans—thus at a time when Roman life flooring would be readily procurable.

Edwin, King of Northumbria, shortly before his conversion, 657, and while as yet an ally of Caedwalla, the pagan king of Lothian, was the first to erect a Castle upon the Rock, hence the name Duneduna in Celtic or Edwinstown in Anglo-Saxon. Nor was there any necessity for a military work at an earlier date, as what is now the county of Midlothian, stretching east and west from the Esk to the Almond, was then a dense forest of oak trees, and so avoided by the Romans in forming their "alta via" or highway around its verge in passing from the Roman camp near Gore-bridge to Alastera, their naval station at Lower Burnhead (near Almond).

In further proof of the solidity of this district, David I., St Margaret's son, when hunting in the neighbourhood, nearly escaped death from an infuriated stag, and in gratitude for his marvellous escape built the Abbey Church of Holyrood.

The city coat of arms illustrates these ancient memories. In the central shield are shown the castellated towers of Edwin's fortress, supported on either side by one of Darnley's maidens, and the star that endangered the King's life.

The results of further excavation are anxiously awaited.—I am, &c.

S.

PRINTED MATTER.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 21st Sept. 1918.

VISIT

(on the 173rd anniversary of the battle)

TO THE

BATTLEFIELD OF PRESTONPANS

Leader: WALTER B. BLAIR, Esq., LL.D.

1.45 P.M. train from Waverley Station to Prestonpans; return journey to Edinburgh by train-car.

It is estimated that the walk will slightly exceed four miles.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCE STREET,

EDINBURGH, 30th September 1918.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, September 23, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.—A gathering of about seventy assembled at Prestonpans on Saturday to inspect the field of battle, the 173rd anniversary of the battle. Mr. Walter B. Blackie, LL.D., acted as guide, and indicated the position of the armies on the level ground which lies between the sea and a morass, now the site of the railway, remarking that the park walls now standing had existed then, and that the farmers had been occupied with harvesting. He showed Bankton House, in which Colonel Gardiner lived, the thorn tree near which he fell; Tranent Manse, in which he breathed his last; and Tranent Church, at the north-west corner of which he was buried. Lady Wemyss was present on Saturday, accompanied by Lady Elcho, and she conveyed to her husband the wishes of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club that his Lordship should fence the historic thorn tree on the battle-ground.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1918.

The presence of the distinguished party from Gosford House on Prestonpans battlefield on the anniversary was the more interesting because of the family connection therewith which it revealed. Lady Elcho was there on "Tiger," the charger on which her gallant husband Lord Elcho did all his Viceroyalty training before going out to lay down his life in the East in this war. David, Lord Elcho, an ardent Jacobite, who gave Prince Charlie a bit of his mind for not leading a cavalier charge to turn the tide of battle on Culloden Moor, left an interesting journal which forms the basis of "Affairs in Scotland, 1744-1746," which his descendant, the Hon. Evan Charteris—one of the anniversary pilgrims—has written. Lady Wemyss was also there, vivacious as ever, and despite her grandmotherly years looking it with the best of them up and down hill.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Tranent, September 24, 1918.

Sir,—I observe from Monday's *Scotsman* that, under the guidance of Mr. Walter B. Blackie, LL.D., a highly interested party had an outing over the "Field of Preston." In reference to that old familiar, but forgotten, "war" mark mentioned, the "Thorn Tree," it consists now of two trees; lately there were three of which I possess a very faithful hand sketch, by my friend the late E. W. Mason, Edinburgh; but on further research I find there was originally a clump of four trees, and apparently the stump of a fifth, a beautiful engraving of which, by Bartlett and Brandes, may be found in *Victoria's Pretorial History of Scotland*, by Taylor. This clump must have been reduced to three a long time ago; the three were reduced to two only a few years ago; the late Lord Wemyss, when notified of the breakdown, had the tree, as it fell, carefully conveyed to Gosford.

In his reference of Colonel Gardiner's burial-place, Mr. Blackie says (perhaps only a slight clerical error) that he was buried at the north-west corner of Tranent church; all evidence goes to prove it was on the south-west side. Tranent old Kirk was cruciform in style. John Forsyth, born about 1812, told me his father, who worshipped in the old Kirk, that it was just like a sundy w' twa crooks hung over its sides, and that it was in the south corner of the west side crook that Colonel Gardiner was buried. The late Rev. W. Farlane, U.D. minister here, who wrote a *Life of Colonel Gardiner*, told me the same, and that a marble stone was set up over his tomb in that corner by his wife; that when the church was altered (1729) the west wall extended right over the burial-place; thus in digging for the foundation of the west wall they came upon his remains, even a part of his ear remaining on his head. The remains of the gallant Colonel now lie inside Tranent Church, some three or four yards west of the pulpit.—I am, Sir, Sir,

P. McNeill.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, September 30, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

September 26, 1918.

Sir,—Being responsible for the paragraph on the Old Edinburgh Club's recent outing, I had better reply to Mr. P. McNeill's letter.

As to the position in the churchyard at which Colonel Gardiner was buried, my authority is the "History of the Rebellion, 1745-46," by Robert Chambers. A footnote therein, from Doddridge's "Life of Colonel Gardiner," reads:—"He was buried in the north-west corner of the church of Tranent, where eight of his children had been previously interred."

Mr. McNeill's opinion that the old church, "cruciform in style," had had its west wall extended over Gardiner's burial-place in 1729, is scarcely in keeping with that of the eminent architect, Dr. Thomas Ross, who told the gathering on Saturday that the west end, the only end with buttresses, was by far the oldest portion of the sacred building.—I am, Sir, Sir,

R. T. S.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Saturday, October 5, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Edinburgh, October 3, 1918.

Sir,—It may interest Mr. McNeill to know that my statement regarding the burial place of Colonel Gardiner is confirmed by the Dictionary of National Biography, which is regarded as the most authoritative work of its kind in the country. The reference is as follows:—"On the 24th he was buried in the north-west corner of Tranent Church, which he had been in the habit of attending."—I am, Sir, Sir,

R. T. S.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, October 7, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Tranent, October 5, 1918.

Sir,—With your pleasure and patience, just a word or two more, and I'm done.—R. T. S.

Having been walking as it or fails, has again fallen between them. Also, I wonder, reread him the information that the dictionary he quotes from "is the most authentic of its kind in the country." Every publisher, he will find, thinks his edition of any book the "best of its kind in the country."

Quoting from Cundee's *Martial Biography*, London, 1804, he says of Gardiner:—"His remains were interred, the Tuesday following, September 24th, at the parish church, Tranent." Sir, No man in his senses surely believes that Gardiner was buried in the church, as "R. T. S." would make out, and no gravedigger in his senses would have attempted to cut through the solid rock which abounds at the north-west corner of the church.

Mark Forsyth (who was there), father of John (my informant), said he "was buried in the corner of the south-west side or crook, as he called it, and when that side wall was extended westward in 1729 it enclosed the remains of Colonel Gardiner," so that his remains now lie in the church, facing the upper room in the manse wherein he died.—I am, Sir, Sir,

PETER McNEILL.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, October 9, 1918.

THE BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Colinton, October 8, 1918.

Sir,—I have read with interest the correspondence that has been going on in your columns over a remark of mine at the recent visit of the Old Edinburgh Club to the battlefield of Prestonpans, that Colonel Gardiner was buried in the north-west corner of the Parish Church. I was much occupied at the time the correspondence began, and had not noticed it until my attention was called to it some days later. Perhaps you will permit me now, though late, to give the authorities on which my statement was made.

1. In Doddridge's celebrated *Life of Colonel Gardiner*, published in 1746, it was stated:—"the remains of this Christian hero were interred at the Parish Church of Tranent, where he had usually attended divine service with great solemnity."

2. When Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland* was written (1791-99), the ministers of Tranent were the Rev. Charles Cunningham, who had been settled there since 1740, and Hugh Cunningham, his nephew, who was also his assistant and successor from the year 1764. The older Cunningham had been Gardiner's minister, as his manse Gardiner had died, and doubtless Cunningham had officiated at his funeral. The chapter on Tranent in the *Statistical Account* was written by the younger minister while the older minister was yet alive. He says:—"The remains of the gallant Christian hero, who died in the manse's house, he interred in the west end of the church." Between the years 1729 and 1661 the old church was altered, and its transcripts removed. "The outwrecks," writes Mr. Cunningham, before the alterations, "consisted of three oblong buildings placed sideways, the middle being considerably longer at each end than the other two." This description entirely corresponds with that of Mr. McNeill's informant, "like a sundy w' twa crooks hung over its sides"; he adds that Gardiner was buried in the south corner of the west crook. There is nothing of this, however, in the minister's statement written some years before the removal of the transcripts.

3. In the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1845) the account of Tranent is written by the Rev. John Henderson, minister of the parish from 1806 to 1850. He writes that Colonel Gardiner "was buried in the west end of the church, but no tablet marks the grave of this gallant soldier and amiable Christian." There is no mention here of a burial in the transept which had been removed in 1729.

4. Robert Chambers wrote his *History of the Rebellion in 1827* during Henderson's incumbency, and only about twenty-seven years after the reconstruction of the church. Chambers says in a footnote:—"Colonel Gardiner was buried in the north-west corner of the Church of Tranent, where eight of his children had been previously interred." This is the first indication of the site of the grave being in the north-west corner, the previous statements being simply that it was in the west end. Chambers must have taken some trouble in ascertaining the facts, for he goes on to say:—"Some years ago, on the ground being incidentally disturbed, his head was found marked by the stroke of the weapon which dispatched him, and still adhered to by his military cloak, which, bound firmly with silk, and drenched with powder and pomatum, seemed as fresh as it could have been on the day he died." The disturbance, no doubt, refers to the rebuilding of the church, and it is natural to believe that Chambers obtained his information from Mr. Henderson, the minister of the parish.

5. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* the article on Colonel Gardiner was written by the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Fergusson, who states:—"he was buried in the north-west corner of Tranent Church, which he had been in the habit of attending." Colonel Fergusson was a friend of mine, and I know from himself that he had acquired special family information on the life of Gardiner. I am not aware, however, that he had any particular knowledge of his burial place. It is quite possible that he merely followed Chambers.

I think from the authorities quoted above that it will be admitted that "R. T. S." has been correct in defending the accuracy of my remark at Tranent, and I will only add that I am sorry to differ from Mr. P. McNeill, whose admirable history of Tranent is so full of interest, and has always appeared to me the model of what a parish history should be.—I am, Sir, Sir,

W. B. BLACKIE.

THE SCOTSMAN

FOUNDED 1843. OCTOBER 18, 1918.

The Secretary for Scotland has chosen an appropriate day for the announcement of the completion of the Scottish War Memorial Commission. There have been great ebb and flow in the tide of war since the project was launched in January last. It was then deemed on the ground that action was premature, the end, and with it victory, must, it was felt, be in sight before there could be any real talk of the form in which the war should be commemorated. Happily the end has completely assured triumph are now in sight. The way is therefore clear for the formal consideration of a memorial scheme by the well-selected Committee whose nomination was announced by Mr Munro on Wednesday. It is a fitting arrangement that the Duke of Atholl should act as chairman, for his keen patriotic spirit prompted him to initiate the movement last year. But it may be assumed that the appointment, and the nomination of George Swinton as secretary—an office for which he is exceptionally well qualified—do not in the least indicate any restriction in the reference to the Committee. Probably no more suitable site than Edinburgh Castle can be found. The Government have, it is understood, intimated that it is available, and it is for the Committee to consider whether there is any other place so well adapted for an enduring monument of Scotland's part to the war. But scarcely a shade less suitable, if Edinburgh Castle is to pass out of long association with active military life, it could have no better destiny than to perpetuate the memory of Scottish gallantry, and the Committee may count it a particularly fortunate circumstance that the area saved from the tedious and exciting controversy which generally precedes the selection of a memorial site. If the Castle be taken, it will be used for no grandiose and costly scheme. But the Committee will necessarily be confronted with the question of structural changes. The present buildings are not suited for the purposes of a memorial. They consist chiefly of the ugly western block and the quadrangle known as Crown Square, and the hospital. The first is as inconvenient inside as it is ugly outside, the rooms are small and the ceilings low; trophies and relics cannot be housed there—once if it were gutted it could hardly be turned to account. Why, then, should it continue to exist as a symbol of the utilitarian, intruding hardly on the romantic? In the quadrangle there are two historic buildings which cannot be touched—the Palace and the Banqueting Hall; but the other two blocks—those which took the place of the Stuart Chapel, and the barracks, which date back to the 18th century—are not of any historic or architectural interest. A clearance of these two sides of the square would give the Committee an excellent site for memorial buildings, which might be supplemented by the conversion of the hospital into a museum. These are suggestions which serve, at any rate, to indicate the adaptability of the Castle. In regard to the form of the memorial it is worth considering whether there can be incorporated with it the Museum of Scottish National History, now housed in Queen Street, Edinburgh.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, November 7, 1918.

THE ANCIENT SERVICE BOOK OF HOLYROOD ABBEY.

PRESENTATION TO THE PALACE.

It may be within the recollection of our readers that at the last general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club Mr William Moir Bryce, the president, signified his intention to present to the nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey, to be preserved in the Palace. The following correspondence relating to the transference of the B.S. may be of interest:—

1.—LETTER BY SIR LIONEL EARLE, K.C.B.

H.M. Office of Works, 1st November 1918.

DEAR MR BRYCE.—I have received with the greatest satisfaction your letter of the 30th ultimo this morning, and hasten to convey to you the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the very patriotic and generous gift, which you propose, in the shape of presenting the Holyrood Ordinal to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood. I need hardly say that I accept this generous offer with gratitude, and the First Commissioner desires me also to express his most cordial thanks to you.

I thoroughly endorse your view that it should be placed in a case for public exhibition in the Picture Gallery, and directly I know the size of the book, I will have a suitable case prepared to receive it.

I will acquaint Their Majesties forthwith of your generous offer, as I am quite sure that they will be very interested in and very gratified by your action.

I thank you also for the transcription of the Holyrood Ordinal, which you have been good enough to send me, and which I shall place in the Library connected with this Department. I have already perused it with great interest.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very truly, (Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

2.—LETTER BY SIR LIONEL EARLE, ENCLOSED COPY OF A LETTER FROM LORD STAMFORDHAM.

H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, 4th November 1918.

DEAR MR. MOIR BRYCE.—I enclose a copy of a letter which I have received this morning from Lord Stamfordham, and which you may be gratified to see.

I will in due course take the necessary steps to prepare a suitable case for the housing of this valuable gift.

Believe me,

Yours very truly, (Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

3.—COPY LETTER FROM LORD STAMFORDHAM TO SIR LIONEL EARLE.

Buckingham Palace, 2nd November 1918.

MR DEAN EARLE.—I have laid before the King your letter of the 1st instant, intimating that Mr William Moir Bryce, of Edinburgh, desires to present to the nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey known as the "Holyrood Ordinal" to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood.

The King and Queen have learned of this generous gift with the utmost satisfaction. Will you please convey to Mr Bryce the expression of Their Majesties' high appreciation of his great kindness in handing over, for preservation in the Palace of Holyrood, this ancient and valuable record of the Abbey, and at the same time, give an undertaking that Mr Bryce's wishes will be carried out with regard to the public inspection of the Ordinal in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace.

Yours very truly, (Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

Scotsman 11th Jan 1919

EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

1.—ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE visitor to Blackford Hill looks down from its summit on a singularly interesting bit of country, at once orderly and picturesque. It is the site of two towns—Edinburgh and Leith—whose spirit, and towers, and high chimneys fill the view, backed on the right by Arthur Seat and by Corstorphine Hill on the left, while in the centre stands out the Castle Rock as a memorial of a renowned past. Distant about four miles is the Firth of Forth, which is the link between this district and the whole world beyond; while further north bounding the panorama is the outline of the Fife Hills. This narrow track of land between the hill and the sea, only about four miles wide, is probably the most over-governed part of the United Kingdom; and the attendant waste of power is very great. There is no reason, which can be imagined by any sane man, why this narrow strip, only four miles across should not be controlled as far as local government is concerned by one authority, for the total population is little more than 400,000. There are, however, as an inheritance from the quarrels of past ages a perfect congeries of governing bodies, performing, at great administrative cost, duties better carried out by one authority. This narrow strip of land is burdened by supporting two Town Councils, two School Boards, two Parish Councils, a Water Trust, a Gas Commission, and a Purification Commission for the tiny stream which drains the district. Each of these bodies has a Clerk and a Treasurer, and a host of officials, who are far too dignified individuals to communicate with one another save by letter, and each one of whom has to assert his authority as against the universe. Yet the people of this district had a common origin, and share in a history common to both; history, commercial interests, the requirements of good municipal government cry out for union between the city and the town, and nothing stands in the way of union except the recollection of old quarrels. Moreover, the two communities are in no measure rivals, and were one community throughout the long centuries down to 1853, when they were broken asunder. Edinburgh is a town of professional men and shopkeepers; Leith of merchants and manufacturers. Edinburgh is a centre of finance which seeks for investment; Leith if it could think "Imperially" could use this capital, which is accustomed at present to go "far-a-field"; both towns desire good municipal government, and on that side union is easy, as the ideal is the same in each. United the two towns would form a city, fully equipped for the work of the future; with a famed University, and famous schools; with an intelligent and hard-working population; with well-appointed docks, and well-sheltered coast line; with the prestige of a great name, and with lofty ambitions. United, they would look forward to a great future, and to becoming a tower of strength to the whole East Coast of Scotland. The story of the breaking into twain of this community, which is evidently intended to be indicative, is like a chapter from the proceedings of the Divorce Court: it is an old tale of a quarrel which could easily have been "made up" by the exercise of some forbearance and a little common sense. The story can best be told by following the fortunes of Leith, the younger and weaker member of the pair, once united, once separated.

The name Leith first occurs in the Foundation Charter, which David I. of Scotland gave to his newly created Abbey of Holyrood about the year 1134. The lands of Fifehead, with its harbour and half its fishings, is one of the King's gifts to the new Monastery. Nearly two centuries past, and then in 1320, the year of his death, the greatest of the old Scottish Kings, Robert the Bruce, by Charter, handed over to the burghs of Edinburgh, Leith, and other their pertinents, on condition that they pay yearly a royalty of

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Edinburgh had during the two centuries which intervened between the dates of these two charters been growing into the principal town in Scotland; its town-church had been built, and its market place laid out. The town desired public provision to develop its trade with foreign parts, as the King handed over to it the little harbour which had been formed at the mouth of the Water of Leith, so that the town might carry on trade with the distant parts of the great world across the sea. But the town of Edinburgh was found that it had another important neighbour besides the King to deal with, for the lands between the town and its harbour belonged to the Barons of Rosalrig, which was in possession of a fighting family of the name of Logan; they had their shade in the old house, on the bluff above Leith. Logan denied passage across his lands, and a bargain had to be made by the Magistrates of Edinburgh with the lord of Rosalrig before full and free access was acquired between the town and its harbour at the mouth of the Water of Leith.

The fifteenth century saw the growth of the town of Leith around this harbour. Early in the century was founded, by Logan of Rosalrig, the religious house of St Anthony, which has now passed away; there followed the erection of the church dedicated to St Mary, which survives as the Parish Church of South Leith; while across the Water of Leith the Lord of the Manor of North Leith, Robert Bellenden, Abbot of Holyrood, built the church dedicated to St Ninian, and connected it with his great monastery by building a stone bridge across the Water of Leith. At the same time the fame of the port was established by the adventures of two notable families of sailors, the Bartons and the Woods. During this century, moreover, the quarrel between the communities of Edinburgh and Leith was taking definite shape. There are preserved in the Muniment Room of the city of Edinburgh a regular series of charters granted by the first four Jameses to the city, empowering it to levy customs and dues on the harbour, and allowing the Town Council to make regulations to prevent any save freemen of Edinburgh trading from the port. These restrictions on free trading seem to us now singularly ridiculous as well as unjust and oppressive; they followed, however, the recognised practice of the times. No man was allowed to trade from the port unless he were a freeman of Edinburgh; nor could a freeman take into partnership a dweller in Leith. But the restrictions went further than this, for goods landed at the port could not be sold there, but must be presented at the Town of Edinburgh and a price made there before any business could be transacted. In this matter the Town Council but followed the practice of the time, which denied the right to carry on a craft to all save the members of a particular guild.

In the early years of the sixteenth century the Fifth of Forth benefited largely by the enterprise of the fourth James and his determination to found a Scottish Navy. King James established "on the shore, between the chapel of St Nicholas and the lands of 'Words,' the harbour of Newhaven, which he handed over by charter in 1541 to the citizens of Edinburgh to be annexed to their Port of Leith. At Newhaven the King built a wonderful vessel, the Great St Michael, reported to be the greatest ship then afloat, and on it Robert Barton flew his flag as Admiral, with Sir Andrew Wood as his quartermaster. The two towns shared the same destruction by fire during the English invasion of 1544; and Leith, like Edinburgh, was in the thick of the struggle of the Reformation. For in Scotland the supporters of the old Church were perforce upholders of the French Alliance, while the Reformers turned their faces toward England. The French party leaned on French support to fight its battles, and needed a port for communication with France, and of necessity chose Leith. Thus came about the important part which Leith played in the story of the Scottish Reformation. In 1548 a force of six or eight thousand soldiers was sent from France to support Mary of Guise and the French party in Scotland. This little army

landed at Leith and fortified the town as a base for its operations. The French force was with drawn on a truce being concluded, but the religious question remained unsettled, and the Queen Mother, who was acting as Regent for her daughter—Queen in France—continued to show favour to the Port. About 1558 Mary of Guise built for herself a residence in Leith, and took steps to make Leith a burgh; but the times did not favour municipal reforms. The final struggle of the Reformation drew on, and again the Queen Mother appealed to France, which sent a force of 4500 trained soldiers, who occupied Leith and rebuilt the fortification of town and harbour according to the best skill of the age. The followers of the Protestant Lords could not stand up against the highly disciplined soldiers of France, and it seemed as if the Queen Mother would crush her enemies. But when this and seemed inevitable Queen Elizabeth intervened; the English Fleet swept the Fifth of Forth, and effectively blocked supplies from France, while an English army joined the forces of the Lords of the Covenant and drove the French into their fortress at Leith. Then began the siege of Leith, of which the standing memorial is the two mounds on Leith Links, raised by the besiegers on which to place their cannon for the battering of the French fortifications. In June 1560 the Treaty of Leith closed the religious war, and two months later the Acts of Scottish Parliament made Scotland a Protestant country.

When Mary Stuart came home from France in 1561 she landed at Leith in the midst of one of the thickest and most persistent "hawsers" which the Fifth of Forth could produce, and through the mist the procession had to find its way to Holyrood. The young Queen seemed to have had kindly feelings toward Leith, for, in 1563, she issued peremptory orders to the Corporation of Edinburgh to build a Tolbooth for Leith. The old Tolbooth stood near the shore at the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd until recent years. Dire necessity, however, compelled Mary shortly after to do Leith a grievous wrong. The Queen required money to carry on war against her own subjects, who had risen to prevent her marriage with Darnley. Mary demanded a subsidy of £5000 (Scots) from the City of Edinburgh, and the Magistrates proposed to raise the money from the wealthy among the citizens, on condition that the superiority of Leith was given in security. Necessity conquers all scruples, and the Queen had to yield, so with much pomp and show the Town Council of Edinburgh entered into feudal possession of Leith, and the old serenity of the Port Town was made over more bitter. The Queen passed into England after her defeat at Langside, and her son, who was only a child, became King, and a Regent was appointed to carry on the government. So it came about that for two or three years Leith became the seat of such government as existed, and was de facto the capital of Scotland. For the Queen's party held the Castle of Edinburgh, and its guns made Holyrood an "unhealthy" place of abode; the Regent therefore took up his abode in Leith, in a house which survived well into last century.

The name of King James, Mary's only child and her successor on the Throne, is connected with Leith in various ways. To Leith he brought his bride, Anna of Denmark, and as Holyrood House was not ready for her reception the newly married pair took up their residence in "The King's Work," a building which stood where Bernard Street is now built. King James is perhaps better known in Leith history owing to the many transactions which took place regarding the Superiority which had been granted to Edinburgh. In 1577, when James was still only a child, an attempt was made to recover the Superiority as part of the property of the Crown which had been wrongfully alienated in 1565. The Town Council seems to have successfully resisted the attack on its right as mortgagor, and in 1604 the city acquired the reversion by purchase from the heir of Lord Maitland, the King's Chamberlain, who had meantime acquired right to it. The original security joined with the right of reversion formed for the city a complete title to the lands. The relation between Edinburgh and its Port Town was settled for two centuries by an Act of Scottish Parliament of date 1621, entitled "Ratification of

diverse Informations granted to the Town of Edinburgh." The Act records all the charters and grants to the city regarding Leith from Robert Bruce's of 1320 to Queen Mary's of 1565, awards the charter to Lord Maitland, and confirms his son's renunciation. It thus proceeds to secure to the City of Edinburgh all its rights to the Burgh, Port, and Harbour of Leith and Newhaven, and its jurisdiction over them. This Act riveted once again the letters which bound the Port to the City of Edinburgh.

In the middle of the 17th century history repeated itself, for just as in the middle of the 15th century the French held Scotland, and fortified Leith as a base for their army, so now the English ruled the country after the Battle of Dunbar, and they adopted the same course. General Monk, the Commander-in-Chief of the English Army in Scotland, in 1660, applied to Cromwell for a grant toward building a citadel in Leith; he gave as his reason for desiring this place of arms, "it will keep in awe the chief city of this nation, and will be so convenient to send any forces." The citadel was built, and turned out a very formidable fortification, and the City of Edinburgh had to provide a portion of the funds for this fort which was intended to "keep it in awe." The name "Citadel" still remains in North Leith. But the fortifications were hardly finished, and the large English garrison had scarcely settled down into comfortable occupation, when the Restoration of Charles II. came. Then the garrison was withdrawn, and the Town Council of Edinburgh received orders to pull down the Citadel.

After the Restoration in 1660 the morals of Leith, like those of Scotland as a whole, became dull and depressing. It was from Leith Roads that the unfortunate Darien Expedition, which was to have brought fortune to Scotland, and did not, set sail in 1690. Leith had its special share of the Revolution of 1745, when one of Mar's lieutenants, Mackintosh of Bertram, crossed the Firth from the Fife shore, took possession of the Customs House, and held the town for a day and a night. The town again stood the shock of war when the United States Navy entered the Forth in 1776, and Paul Jones proved that war existed between the Mother Country and her rebellious colonies by firing on Leith. But these events were only incidents in the quiet and prosaic growth of the Port, and the ancient history of Leith may be said to come to an end when the Leith Bank was founded in 1805.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

"II.—THE DIVORCE.

THE nineteenth century found Leith a "grown-up" town, with population almost four times of the city. The population, at the period to which this article refers, beginning with 1821, must have been between twenty and twenty-five thousand. The census of 1841, the first in which Leith has a separate entry, gave it a population of 22,624, and Edinburgh 132,977. Its municipal government was extremely quaint. The Port of Leith—the town on the right bank of the Water of Leith, was an integral part of Edinburgh, and for it the Town Council of the capital chose three Bailies to administer justice in the Police Court while the Sheriff presided as Admiral in the Admiralty Court. These Courts had their officers, a Clerk, a Procurator-Fiscal, and an assessor. Attached to the Courts there was a Society of Solicitors, and Leith also retained in 1740. But Leith on the left bank of the stream—North Leith—came of a different stock from its sister across the water. In the old centuries it belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood, and when the city of Edinburgh purchased the superiority of the Abbey in 1665, North Leith was conjoined with the Corporation, so the Bairen Bailie of the Corporation held sway

over North Leith. But a town of considerable size had not survived of the situation. Former Acts of Parliament had brought into being a body of Commissioners of Police, who made a struggle to clean the town and to provide a good supply of water from Lochend.

The municipal government of the City of Edinburgh during the first quarter of the century, belonged to the dark ages. It had forgotten the whole traditions of its past, even although at this time the city's reputation as a seaport and centre was at its highest. The Town Council was practically self-elected, and seldom any sort of law could be made or its decrees be enforced. One change had come about—the Edinburgh newspaper began to publish statements of its proceedings. From these we learn that the Town Council had located on the West of Leith as one of its principal residences, and had from time to time, and especially during the preceding half-century, spent large sums of money, first of all on the old harbour at the mouth of the Water of Leith, then on a pier to protect the harbour, and later on one or two docks. The money had not been well laid out, the docks were not well managed, and the harbour was very leaky. The management of docks is probably the very last enterprise that even the most of town councils should undertake, the unformed Town Council was not wise, and it is very doubtful if it was honest, for a "self-deceiving order" was far from its nature. The Town Council believed that altogether about £225,000 had been spent first and last on Leith docks, although how to know the exact sum is difficult to discover. The accounts of the city for the year 1822 appear in the advertising columns of *The Scotsman* on the 26th February 1823, and are a curious specimen of how accounts should not be done. The published figures certainly do not disclose the financial condition of the city or the amount spent on the docks.

One of the Houses of Edinburgh records the fact that "towards the close of the year 1822 a speculative mania arose in Edinburgh, which developed itself in attempts to form a great variety of joint-stock companies." The mania for the formation of companies affected the Town Council, and it resolved to "put into the market" the harbour which most troubled its finances—the harbour and docks of Leith. So a company was started to take them over, with a capital of £250,000—£200,000 in shares, and Parliamentary powers were applied for. The shares at once went to a premium. The reckless members of the Town Council who proposed this transaction in all probability thought themselves inspired; they must have been surprised at the indignation which the proposal evoked. Leith as a community blazed up in wrath, while the business community of both Edinburgh and Leith prepared to fight in Parliament, believing that the transfer would mean a heavy increase in the harbour dues, already too onerous. The opposition to the Bill was conducted with ability by a committee of Leith merchants, and was before a House of Commons Committee for some days. On the 26th May 1825 the Bill was reported to the House, but a motion for its rejection was made by Mr Abercromby, who was afterwards Speaker of the House, and was created Lord Dundee; after a debate in which much play was made of Mr Abercromby's motion for rejection was carried by 41 votes to 14. What added special bitterness to the memory of the whole business was the widespread belief in Edinburgh, as well as in Leith, that members of the Town Council had been trafficking in the shares of the Company. The rejection in Leith over the rejection of the Bill was of course very great.

The bitter struggle about the Company made it likely that at attempt would be made to take the management of Leith docks out of the hands of the Edinburgh Town Council. The matter seemed almost impossible by the same Government which had rejected the Bill, and on the 26th February 1825, the House passed another "a proposed Bill for the Trade and Harbour Commission." There were long negotiations between parties before an agreement was arrived at, as announced in *The Scotsman* on the

15th May 1826: "We are happy to find that this important Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent. The adjustment of disputed matters referred to Lord Melville and Mr Abercromby." The Act created a Commission for the Leith Harbour and Docks of 21 members, partly elected by Edinburgh Town Council, partly by the Leith Trinity House and Merchant Company, along with three nominated by the Admiralty. The transfer to the Commission was rendered possible by the Government advancing to the city £225,000 at 3 per cent. on condition that a sinking fund was instituted for the repayment of the debt, and that a portion of the West of Leith was handed over for the service of the Admiralty. The plan seemed a happy way out of an impossible situation. It did not work well, however, for unfortunately the numbers of those representing the City and the Port were practically equal; either party could bring about a deadlock, which became a thing of frequent occurrence.

There were the events of 1825 and 1826, there had been two "battles" fought between the Corporation of Edinburgh and the Commission representing the trading community of the Port, and the Town Council had not come out of either fight with any glory. Naturally the members of Council were very sore at their defeat, and some way had to be found to punish those most guilty. Yearly, it was the custom to elect three Bailies for Leith from the dwellers in that town. The practice which had been followed for about 40 years was that a meeting was held of those who had already acted in this capacity, and that this meeting drew up a list of three dwellers in Leith, which the Town Council accepted as a matter of course, and appointed them the Magistrates for Leith during the incoming year. But the Magistrates in office during the last two years had been among the ringleaders in the Leith revolt, so it was deemed necessary to read them a lesson. The *Scotsman* of 14th October 1826 tells that the Town Council in 1826 recalled that the Leith Magistrates "are dangerous neighbours, and that they should be deposed without delay, and that the Town Council for the last week have been endeavouring to find more speedy means." So the Town Council recalled the last three, it was sent up from Leith, and elected three new ones by the Lord Provost, Sir William Tait, and when one of these refused to act, the Council thought that two would serve the purpose.

The people of Leith received the action of the Town Council as a declaration of war. A crowded public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to promote in Parliament a Bill to remedy the grievances of the town, and a Committee was appointed. The deliberations of this body resulted in two Bills being drafted, the first of these giving Leith a municipality of its own, consisting of Chief Magistrate, three Bailies, Treasurer, and nine Councillors, and also constituted a Sheriff Court for Leith; the second Bill extended the powers of the Harbour Commission. These Bills were discussed in a meeting of Edinburgh Town Council reported in *The Scotsman* of 2nd February 1827, and it was, of course, resolved to oppose both Bills as being an infringement of the vested rights of the city. That was what was to be expected—the strange thing was that the voice of common-sense should have been heard in the Chamber. Dr M'Lagan, the doctor of the Surgeons' Guild—a well-known Edinburgh doctor, and father of the distinguished physician, Professor Sir Douglas M'Lagan—said "that he thought that when the interests of the two places were so much blended it might be proper to extend the royalties over Leith, to make the inhabitants of both places eligible to vote in the Council, and to extend the right of election to some portion of the community at large." Dr M'Lagan was at first not listened to, but there seems to have been one of two of the 14 unformed Town Council of 21 members who thought as he did.

The introduction of the Leith Bills led to a long negotiation between the Leith Committee and the Government, as represented by Sir Robert Peel, then Home Secretary, and Lord Mel-

* The first article appeared on January 11.

vile, and when the proposals came before the House of Commons Committee they appeared as one Bill only. The proposal for a separate Town Council disappeared, and in place the town was divided into 10 wards, which elected representatives to a reconstituted Police Commission, and the Government undertook to give Leith a Sheriff Court in which a Sheriff-Substitute should sit. On the 27th June 1827 the Bill received the assent of the Lords, and the news caused tremendous rejoicing in Leith—the shipping in the port was decorated, and a dinner was held in the evening.

The law taken by the Town Council of Edinburgh in its quarrel with the port town rendered it certain that when the Reformed Bills of 1822 and 1823 were carried, Leith should be one of the Scottish burghs to be recognised as a separate municipality, and to receive representation in Parliament. It might possibly have been otherwise, and the city and the port might have grown up together, had the advice which Dr M'Lagan gave the Town Council in February 1827—to extend the Royalty over Leith, and extend the right of election to some portion of the community—been entertained by the Edinburgh Town Council.

The new Town Council, which the citizens of Edinburgh chose for themselves, took office in 1833, and its first duty was to "red up" the shocking mess in which the old Council had left the finances of the city. The new Treasurer, Adam Black, when he entered on his duties in 1833 found the city insolvent, the state of affairs is described in a pamphlet which he published. The ordinary debt of the city amounted to £410,000, and, in addition, the money borrowed in 1826 for Leith docks remained owing to the Government to the extent of £238,000. The situation was further complicated by the claims of the city churches, and by the amount held in trust for the University and the High School. The revenue of the city had passed under the jurisdiction of the Law Courts on the petition of the creditors of the city, and the numerous parties who were interested rendered a settlement extremely difficult. The divergent views are represented by a perfect library of pamphlets, which now make curious reading, and show how great has been the increase of its wealth between 1833 and 1810. The Government also, owing to the advances made by the Treasury on account of Leith Docks, felt bound to interfere, and appointed a Select Committee to consider the situation. On receiving its report, the Chancellor of the Exchequer nominated Mr Henry Labouchere, a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and afterwards created Lord Taunton, to meet parties on the spot and attempt to bring about a settlement. Mr Labouchere's report, dated 18th January 1836, is a careful statement of the whole tangled business. As late as 1838, Duncan M'Laren, who had succeeded Adam Black as City Treasurer, arranged an agreement with all parties, which received Parliamentary sanction in the Act 1 and 2 Vict. Cap. 55.

The terms of the settlement may be briefly summarised. The city arranged with its ordinary creditors to give them annuities bearing 5 per cent. for the full amount of their claims; it surrendered all rights in the harbour and docks in return for an annual payment of £7685. This sum was, however, to be paid over annually £3480 to the city creditors; £4300 to the University and High School; and £2900 in lieu of the "mark per ton," an ancient impost on the harbour paid to the city ministers.

The Government freed the city from its liability for the amount borrowed in 1826, and accepted the harbour and docks as only security for the advance. It further repaid its security in the agreed payment of £7685 to be paid to the city of Edinburgh, and also to a loan of £120,000 to be raised by the Dock Commission for the improvement of the docks.

The town of Leith was freed from all rates which the city of Edinburgh had of old to "tax, rate or assessment"; its boundaries as laid down in the Municipal Reform Bill of 1835 were retained, and terms were arranged on which Leith might purchase the "superiority," and also acquire the Lords of Leith, which the Act declared an open space for ever.

The Dock Commission was reconstituted, and was given full and complete control of the harbour and docks, independent of the Town Councils of either Edinburgh or Leith. It was to consist of 11 members, five appointed by the Treasury, and three each by the Town Councils of Edinburgh and Leith, but no Town Councillor was eligible to serve as a Commissioner. It also received power to borrow £100,000 for much needed improvements. The Act put the last connection between Edinburgh and Leith. It also gave the Dock Commission a new status and an assured position, with full powers at its command. As a body with full statutory powers, the Dock Commission was given the chance of developing the Port of Leith to the fullest.

JOHN HANCOCK.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919

EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

*III.—THE REUNION.

Nothing so dramatic has passed since the town of Leith, joined the divorce case against the city of Edinburgh, and still the two communities are living apart. But the whole tale of affairs during the years since 1833 has steadily been bringing them together, until now little more than a scrap of paper—*the Municipal Reform Act of 1833*—separates them. In one respect the two towns have miraculously become one. Edinburgh has grown to meet Leith, and Leith to meet Edinburgh, until now the city has Leith right in its embrace on the north, east, and west, while on the north the port town is bounded by the Firth of Forth. Leith has scarcely any ground left on which to settle her growing population, there being less than 150 acres of land remaining within her boundaries to be built on. There is no development, therefore, possible for the town unless the merger her prosperity in that of the contiguous city. The sooner she sets about doing so the better.

It is very curious to take the map in the Edinburgh Directory for 1833-4, the year in which Leith became a separate municipality, and compare it with that for the present year. In 1833 there was a broad track of unbuild land between the two towns—they were, in fact, two towns. In the direct line between Holyrood Palace and Leith Links there were only a few "lands" in Abbey Hill and Norton Place until Hermitage Place, on Leith Links, was reached—the Easter Road ran through here. Further west, Leith Walk was fringed with houses on most of its front, but there were no cross streets on either side, except a beginning of Montgomerie Street, and the line of Pilgrimage Street, mostly unbuild. The Water of Leith, after passing the back of Warriston Crescent, ascended through farm land until it reached Leith Mills. Inverleith Row has houses on the west side only, the rest of the front being arable land.

Turn now to the map of 1918-19, and it will be found that there is no scientific frontier between the two towns; both have built and built until they are absolutely joined. The stranger walking by way of the road connecting Edinburgh with Leith does not know when he leaves the city and enters the town, unless he proceeds by Leith Walk, and is informed by the tramway muddle at Pilgrimage Street of the unnatural division between the two communities. The boundary line passes through houses in some places, and at the other it throws one side of the street and its houses into the city, the other into the town. The boundary may have been a sensible one in 1833; it has no meaning in 1919, and is only a nuisance.

In every other way things have changed since 1833. The capable man who acted for the port town in the quarrel which led to separation was in every respect Leith man—they not only carried on business connected with the port, but their houses were in Leith also. Now, the same class were largely settled in Edinburgh, the strong social attraction of the city drawing them

thither. In the same way the mass of the Leith population knew Edinburgh now in a way which they could not in 1833. They visit the city for shopping and for amusement; the south of the town for recreation. It was a long journey from Leith to Edinburgh in the days of horse bus which crawled up Leith Walk, as if reluctant to leave the port town. The distance has been shortened by the revolution in means of transport. In 1833 there were no railways, nor tramways, nor private motor cars, and every improvement in the future in these means of transport will imply the pulling together of Edinburgh and Leith more thoroughly than ever.

There are two of the necessities of civilized life which Edinburgh and Leith have already joined in supplying—water and gas. With regard to water, it must be noted that Leith, with Edinburgh cutting it off entirely from the hills, would be badly off if it had not retained in 1833 a right to a share of Edinburgh's water system. It must be remembered that it is a long while since the citizens of Edinburgh "lifted their eyes" up to the Pentlands Hills for a supply of water. As far back as 1840, the town annexed the five springs at Comiston; and by the time Leith became independent the Edinburgh Water Company had got possession of the springs over the whole northern range of the Pentlands, from which is still drawn the finest water which is supplied to Leithburgh and Leith. In 1845 Leith was determined to be done with Edinburgh, but she showed commonsense in not quarrelling with her water supply. The water supply is now controlled by a clumsy semi-independent Corporation, called a Trust, nominated by the Town Councils of Edinburgh and Leith.

There is a similar body called by a different name—a Commission, which controls the supply of gas, common to the communities of Edinburgh and Leith. It was formed in 1868, when the Gas Companies which had up to this date supplied Edinburgh and Leith were bought up by the two Corporations. But the means by which joint action between the two Corporations has been reached is clumsy, involving as it does a separate system of finance from that of the burghs of Edinburgh and Leith; a real incorporating union which swept away the two Trusts would reduce the competition for money in the local money market.

Before proceeding further, I should like to compare again the map for 1833 with that for 1919, so as to seek information on a matter of great importance to both Edinburgh and Leith. The plan of 1833 shows that all the accommodation which the Port of Leith then offered to the ships of the world were the old harbour formed on the estuary of the Water of Leith, and two small wet docks, completed in 1817, these being approached from the Firth through a rather shallow passage between two short piers. In 1826 a Dock Commission was formed, and in 1838 its constitution was amended. Since that date the Leith Dock Commission has reclaimed for harbour purposes from the Firth of Forth a great extent of low-lying, westward almost to Newhaven, and eastward to Seafield. On the ground so reclaimed docks have been formed and quays built which now cover about 350 acres; there has been expended on these works about two and a half millions sterling. The Leith Dock Commission is therefore an important body doing national work, and with powers and duties fixed by statute. Once more the Commissioners see it as their duty to extend the accommodation of the port, and to do so it will be necessary to raise a large capital sum. It might be well that the Commission should have behind it the credit of a great city, such as amalgamation with Leith would make Edinburgh. But even if such aid were accepted it would not be necessary to alter the constitution of the Dock Commission, save to readjust the representation which the two Corporations have on the Commission at the present time. A great port demands before everything else the care of a body of able men possessing intimate knowledge of the requirements of shipping, and this expert advice has been freely and successfully given by the members of the Dock Commission for nearly a century.

It is proper now to say what kind of body corporate the citizens of Leith are entitled to join. It is certainly not expected to allow themselves to be surprised by a body like the old unenfranchised Edinburgh Town Council of 1828, any more than by the old Town Guard, with its consuming desire for independence. The citizens of Leith would have their share in making the Town Council of the future worthy of the high traditions of the two towns. It would be well moreover when the city was having its bounds enlarged to find natural boundaries for the city of the future. The demand of the present time is for the cheapening of administration by the extension of area. Perhaps, real boundaries may be found. The Firth of Forth gives a real boundary on the North, while on the South the line might be taken from the foot of the Pentlands Hills. The Eastern boundary might include the Burgh of Musselburgh, which has already of its own free will joined itself with Edinburgh for the purpose of electing Parliamentary members. On the West a boundary may be found by taking the line of the stream of the Almond, where it flows almost due north to meet the sea. This would form a district large enough to give full scope for the supply of those services which modern civilization demands. Already the area is practically suited for the distribution of water, and largely for that of gas.

There are other services that Corporations may legitimately undertake which require scope for their proper administration—electricity and tramways. As for electricity, it is to be in the near future the spark which is to quicken the industries of the country. So it is in the highest degree necessary to produce it cheaply. The Board of Trade has been led by the necessities of war to interfere and to advise Local Authorities to unite so as to erect stations capable of supplying electricity in the great towns. These stations have two advantages; they cheapen the cost of electricity, and save coal which is the father of electricity, and which the country and appreciates is limited in quantity. Within the last few weeks there has happened in this district an interference on the part of the Central Authority which gives warning of what Parliament may do, not only in the near future. In this district there are three authorities which make electric light. Edinburgh has a system, Leith has another; the Dock Commissioners have a third restricted to the

service of the docks. There is need at the present time for more electricity for power for the ship-building yards in Leith Docks; but these stations are all working to their utmost capacity. So the Munition authorities in London had to interfere, and have said that it would be waste to enlarge the power stations of either the Corporation of Leith or the Dock Commissioners, and that Edinburgh must put in machinery to meet the immediate needs of the three authorities. But probably what has largely influenced this decision is the fact that the city, on the advice of Sir Alexander Kinnear, has already laid at Portobello the foundations of the first power station of a super-station, which can readily be expanded to meet, not only the future demands of the city of Edinburgh, but the consumption for the purposes in the county of Midlothian.

There is another enterprise which municipalities have most successfully conducted, and which requires scope for its proper development—tramways. Edinburgh has in the past suffered from a faulty kind of transport; Leith from being confined within its narrow boundaries. A wider district under one control would allow the extension of the tramway system to suit the needs of both city and town. Leith, like Edinburgh, wishes tramway communication—which neither has at present—eastward and southward to Pennington and Tranent and Dalkeith; south to the Leithon road, west to Colinton and Queensferry. Such an extension is necessary for the development of the port, and can only come to the port town through amalgamation.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the OLD COUNCIL ROOM, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King-of-Arms, an Honorary Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

A large attendance of Members is desired.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1919.

BUSINESS

Annual Report and Balance-Sheet (print annexed).
Election of Office-Bearers and Council; and
Any other competent business.

REPORT

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Eleventh Annual Report.

During the year ending 31st December 1918, there were 3 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 23 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held:—

1. LECTURE

A joint meeting of the Cockburn Association and the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, on the evening of Monday, 11th March 1918, when a lecture on 'Old

Edinburgh (Architectural Notes on its Development : With a Plea for the Vanishing City) ' was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A. Professor Baldwin Brown presided over a large attendance.

2. BUCCLEUCH PARISH CHURCHYARD, ARCHERS' HALL, AND
SCIENNES HILL HOUSE

On the afternoon of Saturday, 27th April 1918, by permission of Rev. Neil Ross, B.D., and Sir Henry Cook, W.S., Secretary to Royal Company of Archers, the members visited Buccleuch Parish Church and Archers' Hall. They also visited Sciennes Hill House. Rev. Neil Ross, B.D., Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Mr. W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. Scot., acted as Leaders.

3. LOCHEND HOUSE, MARIONVILLE, AND CRAIGENTINNY HOUSE

By permission of J. G. Purdie, Esq., Surgeon-General J. C. Culling, C.B., and George P. Blyth, Esq., the members visited Lochend House, Marionville, and Craigentenny House on the afternoon of 1st June 1918. Mr. William Baird, J.P., acted as Leader.

4. NEWHAILES AND BRUNSTANE

By permission of Lieut.-Commander Sir David C. H. Dalrymple, Bart., and Robert Park, Esq., the members visited Newhailes and Brunstane on the afternoon of Saturday, 13th July 1918. Rev. William Burnett, B.D., acted as Leader.

5. BATTLEFIELD OF PRESTONPANS

On the afternoon of Saturday, 21st September 1918, the 173rd anniversary of the battle, the members visited the Battlefield of Prestonpans. Mr. Walter B. Blaikie, LL.D., acted as Leader.

All the excursions were well attended by members and their friends, and the thanks of the Club are due to those who acted as Leaders, and also to Mr. R. T. Skinner, by whom the arrangements for the several visits were made.

THE ANCIENT SERVICE BOOK OF HOLYROOD

At the Annual Meeting of the Club on 31st January 1918 the President, Mr. William Moir Bryce, signified his intention to present

Development: With a Plea for
Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.L.B.A.
at a large attendance.

RD. ADHERS' HALL, AND
HOUSE

April 1918, by permission of
Lock, W.S. Secretary to Royal
sited Bowditch Parish Church,
d Sciences Hall House. Rev.
Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Mr.
Leaders.

AND CRAIGENTINNY HOUSE
Surgeon-General J. C. Culling,
members visited Lockhead House
on the afternoon of 1st June
as Leader.

BRYONSTAKE
by Sir David C. H. Dalrymple,
members visited Newboulds and
church, 13th July 1918. Rev.
loc.

PRESTONPAXS
21st September 1918, the 17th
members visited the Barchild of
LL.D. acted as Leader.

attended by members and their
are due to those who acted as
arranger, by whom the arrangements

BOOK OF HOLYROOD
Club on 31st January 1918 the
signified his intention to present

to the Nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey, to be
preserved in the Palace. The following is the correspondence relating
to the transference of the MS. :—

Sir LIONEL EARLE, K.C.B.,
H.M. Office of Works,
Storey's Gate, Westminster.

22 YORK PLACE,
EDINBURGH, 30th October 1918.

DEAR SIR LIONEL,—I wish to present to the Nation the Ancient
Service Book of Holyrood Abbey, known as the *Holyrood Ordinale*,
to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood. As President of the Old
Edinburgh Club, I mentioned my intention at our Annual Meeting
last January, but doubts arose as to the advisability of such a place
as the Palace for the preservation of such a document. However, I
prefer that the MS., which dates at least from the fifteenth century,
should be kept in the Palace as one of the few remaining relics of the
Abbey. It may be within your cognisance that the Brass Lectern,
on which this Service Book formerly stood, was carried off in 1644
by Sir Richard Lee, and is now preserved at St. Alban's Church. Their
Majesties, when visiting Edinburgh in June 1914, commanded me to
send the MS. to Holyrood for their inspection, and they specially
permitted the Old Edinburgh Club to dedicate to them a transcription
thereof made by Mr. Francis C. Eccles. I have pleasure in asking your
kind acceptance of a copy of that work. Unfortunately Service
Books dating to Pre-Reformation times are scarce in Scotland, and
this MS. has, I know, in the eyes of my countrymen, a special historical
value. Hence my desire that it should be returned to the historical
place from which it was removed three and a half centuries ago.

I would suggest that it be placed in a case for public exhibition
in the Picture Gallery.

I am prepared to hand over the MS. to your care on receiving your
official acceptance.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant.

W. MOIR BRUCE.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, 1st November 1918.

DEAR MR. BRUCE,—I have received with the greatest satisfaction
your letter of the 30th ultimo this morning, and hasten to convey to
you the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the very patriotic
and generous gift, which you propose, in the shape of presenting the

Holyrood Ordinale to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood. I need hardly say that I accept this generous offer with gratitude, and the First Commissioner desires me also to express his most cordial thanks to you.

I thoroughly endorse your view that it should be placed in a case for public exhibition in the Picture Gallery, and directly I know the size of the book, I will have a suitable case prepared to receive it.

I will acquaint Their Majesties forthwith of your generous offer, as I am quite sure that they will be very interested in and very gratified by your action.

I thank you also for the transcription of the *Holyrood Ordinale*, which you have been good enough to send me, and which I shall place in the Library connected with this Department. I have already perused it with great interest.—I have the honour to be, yours very truly,
(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, WESTMINSTER,
4th November 1918.

DEAR MR. MOIR BRYCE,—I enclose a copy of a letter which I have received this morning from Lord Stamfordham, and which you may be gratified to see.

I will, in due course, take the necessary steps to prepare a suitable case for the housing of this valuable gift.—Believe me, yours very truly,
(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 2nd November 1918.

MY DEAR EARLE,—I have laid before the King your letter of the 1st instant, intimating that Mr. William Moir Bryce, of Edinburgh, desires to present to the Nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey known as the *Holyrood Ordinale* to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood.

The King and Queen have learned of this generous gift with the utmost satisfaction. Will you please convey to Mr. Bryce the expression of Their Majesties' high appreciation of his great kindness in handing over, for preservation in the Palace of Holyrood, this ancient and valuable record of the Abbey, and at the same time, give an undertaking that Mr. Bryce's wishes will be carried out with regard to the public inspection of the *Ordinale* in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace?—Yours very truly,

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

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4th November 1915.

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(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

ROCKINGHAM PALACE, 2nd November 1915.
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in the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood
Ordinal to be preserved in the Palace

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rood.

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

The ninth volume of the Book of the Club, being that for the year 1916, was issued to members in May last. In regard to the issues for the years 1917 and 1918 the Council has been obliged to take into account the greatly increased cost of paper, printing, and binding at the present time. Owing to this increase the cost at present of producing a volume such as those already issued is considerably in excess of the amount available from *one* year's subscriptions. The Club has at its credit a balance from the surplus revenue of former years, but it is not desirable to encroach too largely on this balance. In view of these facts, and as the President's article on the Burgh Muir will make a volume larger than any of those already issued, the Council decided that this volume should form the issue for the years 1917 and 1918. The greater part of the volume is already printed, and it is expected that it will be in the hands of members by April next. The publications of the Club will thus be brought up to date, and it is not anticipated that, so far as the necessary funds are concerned, there will be any difficulty in the immediate future in continuing a yearly issue.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919.

EDINBURGH OF THE FUTURE. VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE PAST.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the City Chambers, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., Lord King of Arms, presiding. The annual report, the Chairman said, had during the period of stress and strain in the war, the Club had continued to exist, but had been in a waiting list of members and they had still a waiting list of members. The report was now over. The Chairman said that the future of the city would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They would probably have no more tenements with their rigid monotony and high walls and straight roofs. He hoped then would rise in their opportunities and build in a manner in which it would be a pleasure and not an eyesore to look upon. They had not one of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in times past. Let them now take care that their buildings were worthy of it. Let their houses have some character and individuality and not be mere unending repetitions of monotonous regularity. When the New Town was built we did, considering the taste of the time, rather creditably—no town which had a Charlotte Square and a Royal Terrace could be altogether ashamed of its street architecture—but that high standard of excellence had not been kept up, and the modern districts of Dalry and some of the southern approaches to the town, just where a good impression should have been made, were things to weep over.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

PLEA FOR OLD TENEMENTS.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the City Chambers, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., Lord King of Arms, presiding. The annual report, the Chairman said, had during the period of stress and strain in the war, the Club had continued to exist, but had been in a waiting list of members and they had still a waiting list of members. The report was now over. The Chairman said that the future of the city would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They would probably have no more tenements with their rigid monotony and high walls and straight roofs. He hoped then would rise in their opportunities and build in a manner in which it would be a pleasure and not an eyesore to look upon. They had not one of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in times past. Let them now take care that their buildings were worthy of it. Let their houses have some character and individuality and not be mere unending repetitions of monotonous regularity. When the New Town was built we did, considering the taste of the time, rather creditably—no town which had a Charlotte Square and a Royal Terrace could be altogether ashamed of its street architecture—but that high standard of excellence had not been kept up, and the modern districts of Dalry and some of the southern approaches to the town, just where a good impression should have been made, were things to weep over.

The Glasgow Herald

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919.

OLD EDINBURGH THE CITY OF THE FUTURE

Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., Lord King of Arms, presided at the eleventh annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday. In moving the adoption of the report, Sir James said that now that the nation had emerged from a great crisis in the history of the world they were bound to have a new outlook and many changes. One of the changes would be that the Edinburgh of the future would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They would probably have no more tenements with their rigid monotony and high walls and straight roofs. He hoped then would rise in their opportunities and build in a manner in which it would be a pleasure and not an eyesore to look upon. They had not one of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in times past. Let them now take care that their buildings were worthy of it. Let their houses have some character and individuality and not be mere unending repetitions of monotonous regularity. When the New Town was built we did, considering the taste of the time, rather creditably—no town which had a Charlotte Square and a Royal Terrace could be altogether ashamed of its street architecture—but that high standard of excellence had not been kept up, and the modern districts of Dalry and some of the southern approaches to the town, just where a good impression should have been made, were things to weep over.

Scotsman 31/1/19

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

A HIGH STREET OF FLATTED VILLAS.

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord King of Arms, presided at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held yesterday within the City Chambers. Since he had the honour of presiding at the annual meeting of the Club, said the Chairman, much history had been made, and we had come through anxious times. He did not suppose that since the days when Randolph Murray brought the disastrous news of Elmden to the city that the old High Street had re-echoed to more lamentations of bruised and broken hearts as it had done during the last few years. During all that time of strain and stress the Club had continued its activities. These minutes from among them that day, the presence of their honorary president, Lord Rosebery. He had been ill, but he trusted that they

might on some future occasion have the privilege of hearing him address them again. One of their honorary presidents, too, had been taken from them in the person of Professor James Brown, who took much interest in the Club, and whose wide learning was only equalled by his inherent modesty. He had left behind him a name as a Scottish historian which would not be soon forgotten. Not the least interesting part of the report, the Chairman went on to say, was that which referred to the munificent gift to the nation of the Service Book of Holyrood Abbey by their respected President of Council, Mr. W. Moir Bryce. That history was presented to Holyrood by George Crickton, Bishop of Dunkeld, who had been Abbot of Holyrood from 1515 to 1554. It was taken away as lost by Sir Richard Lee, an officer in Hertford's Army during the invasion of 1544. Quite recently he had been in correspondence with a gentleman in York, who related the interesting circumstance that he had descents from both the Lees and the Cricktons, and that some time in the eighteenth century a marriage took place which united, though in a somewhat indirect way, the blood of both these families, that of the spoiler and the spoiled.

THE EDINBURGH OF THE FUTURE.

Now that they were emerging from a great crisis in the history of the world they were bound to have a new outlook and many changes. One of these would be that the Edinburgh of the future would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They should probably have no more tenements with their rigid monotony of high walls and straight roofs. Let them hope they would rise to their opportunities and erect buildings that would be a pleasure and not an eyesore to look upon. They had got one of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in times past; let them now take care that their buildings were worthy of it, let their houses have some character and individuality, and not be mere unending repetitions of monotonous regularity. When the New Town was built we did, considering the taste of the time, rather creditably—no town which had a Charlotte Square and a Royal Terrace could be altogether ashamed of its street architecture—but that high standard of excellence had not been kept up, and the modern districts of Dalry and some of the southern approaches to the town, just where a good impression should have been made, were things to weep over.

PLEA FOR RESTRICTION OF OLD EDINBURGH.

But while tenements in future might go, he trusted those which had been consecrated by years of tradition might be allowed to remain. It would, indeed, be dreadful to see their High Street turned into a series, say, of flatted villas, however satisfactory they might be. He pleaded for the retention of Old Edinburgh. Far too much destruction had been done already in the name of so-called improvement, but even if some of their historic houses were to remain unoccupied it would, to put the matter on a very material footing, pay to keep them up. It was the oldest parts of the town that had the principal attraction for visitors to Edinburgh. It was quite a pleasure to see our salwarw overseas soldiers investigating the close of the High Street, and he was told by persons who knew them intimately that Edinburgh was the town that was graven in their hearts, and that it was the place of which they would take back to their homes the most vivid recollections. Let them do their best to influence those who were in charge of such matters that any new Edinburgh might be conspicuous not only for hygienic salubrity, but also for beauty of design and that sincere craftsmanship which made so much of Old Edinburgh and wove those tendrils which now bound themselves round the hearts of her sons and daughters both at home and abroad. (Applause.)

Following the election of office-bearers, Mr. William Baird referred to the visit paid by the Club to the Buccleuch Parish Churchyard, and said they could not help feeling depressed that some thing very abnormal and very outrageous had been committed there in the erection of a building which was not only an eyesore but a perfect disgrace to the city of Edinburgh.

Mr. Moir Bryce, the president, said the city had gifted the ground solely as a graveyard, and the Kirk-session had no right to erect such a horrid building over the graves of their predecessors.

On the motion of Dr. W. B. Blackie, one of the new vice-presidents, a vote of thanks was accorded the chairman.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING of the CLUB will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, (George Street), on Thursday, 20th February 1919, at 8 o'clock P.M.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

LECTURE "Gourlay's House and its Memories"

(Illustrated by Lantern Slides)

By Mr. W. FORBES GRAY, F.S.A. (Scot.).

SYNOPSIS.

Mansion, prison, and royal palace—Site and structural peculiarities—Robert Gourlay and his family—Unique interest of mansion—Sir William Drury's lodging during siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1573—Kirkaldy of Grange and Maitland or Leithington write Queen Elizabeth while wanted in the mansion—Earl of Morton an inmate—Ministers' pathetic interview with doomed Regent—Abode of French ambassador—John, Lord Maxwell, in "durance vile"—Captain Sempill's dramatic escape from top story—A link with the Spanish Armada—Place of confinement of first Marquis of Huntly—Temporary palace of James VI.—Sir Thomas Hope's connection with the mansion—Residence of Hugh Blair's grandfather—Reminiscence of Massacre of Glencoe—Town house of Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath—Father Hay's narrative of Lockhart's assassination in Old Bank Close.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE.

25 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 10th February 1919.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 20, 1919.

WAR MEMORIALS.

EDINBURGH CASTLE SCHEME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN,"]
February 17, 1919.

Sir,—What we may call the hurricane season of memorials is now upon us, and presents a favourable occasion for considering the procedure with regard to them.

The first thing that is naturally done is to select an object for the memorial.

The next is to collect as much money as can possibly be done.

The third is to confide the disposition of this money to a body of worthies, usually municipal, who have but a vague idea of what to do with it.

The last and saddest phase is when the actual memorial is disclosed to the subscribers, who generally have occasion to gnash their teeth at the result, and wish that they had kept their money for the purpose of demolishing what has been erected.

And now the whole process is being repeated before our eyes, unwarned as they are by previous experience.

The last attempt was on Holyrood, which it was proposed to convert into a sort of Cockney Victoria. This was fortunately baffled; but now the depredators have found an even nobler quarry, and are laying their hands on Edinburgh Castle.

It seems strange to ruin the greatest relic of our former wars in order to commemorate the last; but we are promised all sorts of advantages. There is to be a renovated castle, with a cathedral, a museum, and what not; why not have a winter garden, which some of our reformers wanted some years ago?

I have no doubt the new building will have many advantages, and will form an agreeable promenade for tourists. It will, however, not be Edinburgh Castle, but a committee castle. What will it represent?

The rough old structure now existing represents nothing less than the history of Scotland. The committee castle will represent the taste of the committee, whatever that may be. Is there no one to save us, as we are apparently not able to save ourselves? Will not one of our countrymen from the Dominions raise a protest against this most wanton, insane proposal?

ROBERT BRYCE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 21, 1919.

AN OLD EDINBURGH MANSION AND ITS MEMORIES.
At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held in Dowell's Rooms last night, Mr. W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. (Scot.), lectured on "Gourlay's House and its Memories." The mansion, whose site is now covered by Melburn Place, was demolished some eighty years ago to make way for George IV. Bridge. One of the most remarkable buildings of Old Edinburgh, being conspicuous alike on architectural and historical grounds, it was erected in 1620 by Robert Gourlay, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, who was also Collector of Customs, Messenger at Arms at Holyrood, and "servant" to the second Duke of Châtellerauld, afterwards third Earl of Arran. At one time a private residence, then a State prison, then a Royal Palace, the scene of some of the most thrilling episodes in Scottish history, and a resort of statesmen, ambassadors, soldiers, ecclesiastics, lawyers—the national significance of Gourlay's House was apparent. The mansion sheltered the doomed Regent Morton, and in it the pathetic interview with the ministers of Edinburgh took place. In 1585-86, when the peace of his realm was threatened, James VI. retired to Gourlay's House as affording greater protection than Holyrood. Here, too, resided in later times Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, Lord President of the Court of Session, who, while returning to his house after attending service in St. Giles's Church on Easter Day 1689, was assassinated by John Chiesie of Dalry. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Wm. Cowan, one of the vice-presidents, presided.

Glasgow Herald 21/2/19

AN OLD EDINBURGH MANSION

At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in Dowell's Rooms last night, Mr. W. Forbes Gray lectured on "Gourlay's House and its Memories." The mansion, whose site is now covered by Melburn Place, was demolished about eighty years ago to make way for George IV. Bridge. One of the most remarkable buildings of Old Edinburgh, being conspicuous alike on architectural and historical grounds, it was erected in 1620 by Robert Gourlay, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh. At one time a private residence, then a State prison, then a Royal Palace, the scene of some of the most thrilling episodes in Scottish history, and a resort of statesmen, ambassadors, soldiers, ecclesiastics, lawyers—the national significance of Gourlay's House was apparent.

Scotsman Satdy. Feb. 22nd 1919.

Letters to the Editor.

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

Dean Park House,

Edinburgh, February 20, 1919.

Sir,—Lord Rosebery, in the trenchant and terse style of which he is a master, has exactly expressed what a large number of the citizens of Edinburgh have for some time sorely felt. In addition to the objections which he states, may I point out that an "underminational church or cathedral" which would be truly national is unthinkable in the existing state of religious opinion? To Presbyterians like myself a building is only sacred because of the uses to which it is applied. To those who hold different convictions a building, however ecclesiastical in character, would remain secular unless consecrated by a bishop of the community to which they belong. Even if all Scotland were Presbyterian, there are no sacred uses to which a new cathedral could be applied which are not already served by the historic Church of St. Giles. No doubt the proposed building would be used to record the names of all Scotsmen who have fallen in the war, but it would then be merely described as a mausoleum. Surely a war memorial would be incomplete from which the note of victory would be excluded.

The scheme by which Mr. Washington Browne has proposed to utilize the unfinished national monument on the Calton Hill would serve both purposes. It provides ample space to record the names of all members of Scottish regiments and of naval units who have given their lives in the struggle, and at the same time furnishes the opportunity by means of symbolic sculptural groups of perpetuating the memory of the great victory which our dead warriors enabled us to achieve. The widest publicity ought to be given to his plans, for I feel sure that they would commend themselves to many as much as they did to myself. Other suggestions might be invited, for the best way of stimulating public liberality is to put before intending subscribers concrete proposals as to how their money would be spent.

May I add that a war museum on the Castle Rock on the site of the existing barracks—always an eyesore—would, I believe, command very general assent, but this by itself would not give adequate expression to public sentiment.—I am, &c.

Edw. T. SALVERBY.

Quair House, Galashiels, February 20, 1919.

Sir,—The idea of transforming the romantic Castle of Edinburgh into a museum and memorial for present-day events is too ludicrous to imagine. I had thought that the promoters of the scheme, when they had time to reconsider it, their mind might have been blown by.

The name and the importance of the individuals associated with it, however, have become a menace so serious that it is well Lord Rosebery has spoken out, because the voice of the ordinary citizen is of no account against such a formidable body. His Lordship's protest will come as a great relief to the majority of Scotsmen.

The dearest reasons actuating every lover of Scottish history and the great traditions which centre themselves in this grand fabric should surely save us from the mad impropriety of tampering with this memorial of the past. After all, what mandate or sanction, may we ask, have the Committee obtained from the Scottish people for violating its sacred amenity?—I am, &c.

Geo. Howe Tait

Galashiels, February 21, 1919.

Sir,—The general public is deeply indebted to Lord Rosebery for his kindly reservation of our nation of the war memorial for Edinburgh. The honourable gentleman has interposed more than once, indeed, to save Edinburgh from vandalism. What matters it that the Castle of Edinburgh escaped destruction by the hands of the French if it is to be wifully defaced by the hands of a vandal improvement committee? Would not a more fitting memorial to our soldiers be the restoration of Edinburgh Castle to its old-time dignity by the removal of the hideous modern building so out of keeping with the fine old ruin? Will not the people of Edinburgh themselves rise up and demand the further desecration of their ancient and historic possession?—I am, &c.

H. C. W.

In the first place, then, where shall we have this National Memorial? There can be only one answer to that. In Edinburgh, our proud and beautiful capital. That seems to be agreed. But where and how? There is an eminence and an area that seems by good fortune to have been reserved for such a grand national purpose as is now before us, and that is Calton Place Hill, and the slope of it lying to the westward. There we have a crest, rising to 203 feet, commanding one of the finest views in Scotland, and with gently sloping ground to the westward which is almost still open land, and therefore, if the nation requires it for a national object, may presumably be acquired at a reasonable price.

I propose, then, that a National Committee of leading Scotsmen should be formed for the purpose of securing the open land in question as a site or area of a National Memorial Park. Lord Rosebery would be the ideal President of such a Committee or Commission for the purpose of obtaining funds for its purchase. The Corporation of Edinburgh might well be asked to lend the first £10,000 at least, as it would secure for the city a comparatively open area or lung on the west for all time.

The land proposed to be thus acquired, extending to at least two or three hundred acres, more or less, I have suggested would be a comparatively open area. I have made this reservation with a purpose. And that is that it should be surveyed and available land out as a military park for the erection of cottages of various kinds to be used as the homes of the surviving pensioners or veterans belonging to the various battalions of the Scottish Army, Regular, Territorial, or Extra Territorial, who have been embodied during the late war. Of these, there are, taking cavalry first, the Scots Greys and the 7th Hussars, Sir Douglas Haig's regiment. Then the Scots Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Cameronians or Scottish Rifles, the Black Watch, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and, finally, the Scottish Horse or Levant Scouts. Let the proposed military park when acquired be duly surveyed and a military committee of the various regiments above named appointed, with power to arrange that certain avenues allotted to each on which should be erected cottages of various kinds with gardens. These avenues should have a wide avenue in the centre leading up from the west to the crest of Calton Place Hill on the east, where there should be erected a grand memorial hall with a lofty dome, that would be a superb crown to the city on the west. Of course, a building of this character to be a suitable one, and one to contain memories of our history from early times to the present time would be a costly one, and could only be carried out by a Scottish Parliament giving an annual grant of £50,000 a year over a series of years till its completion in a manner worthy of our unique history. But if the Scottish people take this historic duty on their shoulders and resolve to carry it through, I think it would be done, though at first it might be looked on as a mere "counsel of perfection." It only requires a great living Scotman like Lord Rosebery to lend his aid and support as president of a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects here outlined, and I believe our people at home and abroad would support it worthily and see to its completion.—I am, &c.

T. D. WATKINS.

Tuesday 25th Feb 1919 (Scotsman)

Letters to the Editor.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.
14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh,
February 24, 1919.

SIR.—Since the publication of my former letter in your issue of the 30th ult., I have had innumerable letters and calls from many young architects in Khaki, not yet demobilised, waiting when the inception of the above memorial took place, and the nature of same, and beyond telling them that it was resolved when they were in the fighting line, and that the project was "something" at the Castle, I was unable to enlighten them further.

The Duke of Atholl in your issue of to-day gives an indication of what the committee propose, which does not commend itself to the man in the street, for the following reasons.

A national memorial should be vital and expressive of the spirit of the age in which we live, and worthy of the sacrifices made.

Vitality in architecture is something more than archaeological scene painting or the production of modern sham antiquity, and the architect wanted to one whose face is towards the light of the new era, the architect having in further use for now who can only furnish in the public house of the past.

Two of the greatest men of their day were Robert Elmes and Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow (known as "Greek" Thomson). The former was the architect of St George's Hall, Liverpool, acknowledged to be the finest example of the Greek revival. It was the work of a young man, 25 years of age, and the result of an open competition.

This masterpiece was the brilliant conception of one in no way remarkable as a scholar or architect, who had not even crossed the Channel, and never to the end of his life—which was, unfortunately, too short, young Elmes died at 32 years of age—not even on a Greek example or any of the great secular works of the Roman Empire, by which his work was so splendidly inspired.

From this very fact St George's Hall is no slavish copy, but a treatment of the revived Greek style very much as the Italians used their studies of the Roman remains.

The other prophet in advance of his time was Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow, who held that the ideal of the upholsterer's shop is not the ideal of architecture, and the lesson he taught his contemporaries is not less necessary now than it was fifty years ago.

The day of the privileged class is gone. Let a preliminary competition take place for ideas, which, after all, are the architect's stock-in-trade; let the assessors be the competitors themselves, with no power of voting for their own design, and I venture to think the result will be a satisfactory one, and different from a committee of laymen, however influential.

Why should young architects who have fought for freedom that we may live not have that chance?

If there is youthful talent in the British Dominions—and of that there is no shadow of doubt—why suppress it?

If there is a genius like Elmes here or elsewhere, why should he not have a chance to stand forth?

If the influential committee think otherwise, architecture can no longer be reckoned a fine art, but will rank as butchery engaged in contriving for meat to a workhouse by a few select men.—I am, &c.

JAMES B. DICK, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.S.A.

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

Edinburgh, February 24, 1919.

SIR.—Many of your correspondents write as if the Castle were sacrosanct, and to meddle with it in any way an act of vandalism and sacrilege. In saying this they are closing their minds to a sense of the incongruous, and blinding their eyes to a sense of the beautiful. The present hideous barrack-room buildings are a part of the Castle; you cannot look at the one without seeing the other, nor think of the one with all its glamour of romance, all its wealth of traditions, all its natural grace and grandeur, without bemoaning its association with buildings akin to slums. These buildings should be swept away, and in their place there is room for some noble and graceful national monument rich in architectural beauty. The Castle would infinitely gain by a change of this kind, and after all there is no finer or more fitting place in Scotland for enshrining the memory of the fallen. It is the very centre of the capital of Scotland. Our citizens regard it with deeply patriotic pride; it is the first place our visitors turn to, and when men the world over think of Edinburgh the vision of the Castle—ancient, rugged, grand—comes first in their thoughts.—I am, &c.

J. CUCHETOS.

February 20, 1919.

SIR.—Having been released from the R.A.F., I return to the citizens of Edinburgh eagerly interested as ever in the beauty of our ancient Scots capital. Lord Rosebery's opportune letter compels careful scrutiny of any war memorial scheme which ventures upon the Castle Rock. It might not be impossible to erect upon the site of the ugly barrack building a beautiful memorial armory of 1914-1919 weapons and war appliances, thus linking with our ancient past this recent and most heroic of all periods of Scottish history.

But this letter seeks to offer only two very minor suggestions to those who may design such a building. There is a widespread desire to record in any war memorial the names of those citizens who gave their lives for us. The first suggestion is that lists of names should not be arranged in order of rank. This was a war for democracy, and the record might fitly embody the comradeship which characterised all ranks in war, and is perpetuated in the silent community of sacrificial death. The second suggestion is that names should not be set out on memorial tablets, suggestive of graves rather than of victory. Whether cut in marble or in granite or burned on to coloured tiles, the names might be arranged to form a dial, or preferably a Celtic pattern forming the only or chief interior wall-decoration of the memorial building. Thus these names would not be something added to the structure, but be an integral part of it.

An alternative proposal would be a great granite Celtic cross on top of Arthur Seat, with roll of names in books of calling in sealed cases at its base, a duplicate set being available for guarded reference in Corporation keeping, or at Argyll's Library.—I am, &c.

J. A. M. MURDO.

February 22, 1919.

SIR.—I have read with interest the various letters on the subject of a War Memorial for Scotland. Lord Salvendy in his admirable letter says "other suggestions might be invited." I therefore take advantage of this invitation to lay before the public of Scotland a plea for making the National War Memorial take the form of a Gallery to be erected in Edinburgh for modern art.

I would suggest that this Gallery should have a central hall for sculpture, and that our sculptors be given a chance of making groups or single figures, suitable monuments commemorating great and glorious deeds done in the war by our Navy and Army. The architect in his design could leave special places for his relief work, so suitable to memorial sculpture. There could be a gallery devoted to war relics of interest. The other part of the building I propose to use for a gallery of Modern Art. Are the public aware that we have the foundation of an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection in our modern art pictures, all stored in collars and lost to all those who take an interest in art? This collection is steadily increasing, between gifts and purchases of pictures. If we were to carry out this idea of a Gallery as our National War Memorial, we would be following the excellent example set us by the Canadians, who have formed a collection of war pictures, which are to find their home in a Gallery to be erected in Ottawa. It is most desirable to have a memorial of the Great War which will appeal to the people of this country and keep alive the memories of the glorious deeds done by Scottish soldiers fighting for their hearth and home.—I am, &c.

PETER W. ADAM, R.S.A.

Scotsman Thursday 27th Feb 1919

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

Lamington, February 24, 1919.

SIR.—Amid the controversy raging as to the best war memorial for Edinburgh, I suggest that one improvement should be made, and that is that the North British Railway from the Mound should be enclosed westwards to the existing tunnel. Then there would be a splendid sweep of garden right up to the rock. This may be an unenviable memorial, but it would undoubtedly add to the beauty of Edinburgh, and an actual memorial to the fallen might be well carried out in conjunction with it.—I am, &c.

LAMINGTON.

Friday 29th Feb 1919 (Scotsman)

Letters to the Editor.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

University of Edinburgh, February 25, 1919.

SIR.—It will be most unfortunate if the scheme for a Scottish National War Memorial degenerates into an acrimonious discussion about sites. Some hold the Castle to be, for various reasons, unsuitable. Others, of whom I am one, regard the Castle as expressly marked out by nature, history, and associations as the ideal site for an imposing National Memorial of the kind suggested. Neither party will ever convince the other, and if the Castle scheme were carried out only half Scotland would in any case contribute. As matters stand, however, even this half of Scotland will be subscribing all it can well afford to one or other of the countless local war memorials which are being planned in every part of the country.

I am writing, therefore, to suggest whether it will not be best to recognise this widespread and enthusiastic national effort as in itself the Scottish War Memorial, and to give up the monumental chapel or similar erection as under these rapidly developing conditions not really needed. The country is in truth expressing itself as a whole, though not in any single united effort. The name of every one of the honoured dead will now be commemorated near his own home and among his kinsfolk and friends, and the spirit of Scotland may rest in the assurance that the heroism of her sons will not be forgotten. The establishment of the monumental part of the present still undefined scheme would of course leave untouched the excellent project outlined by the Duke of Atholl for establishing in the Castle regimental memorials and museums, while there is always the Edinburgh loyal war memorial to be discussed and ultimately planned and placed.—I am, &c.

G. RADWELL BROWN.

Old Edinburgh Club

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. — 1st March, 19 19.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that by kind permission of Sir J. Fatten MacDougall, K.C.B., Deputy Clerk Register, the Office Bearers and Council may visit the Register House on Saturday 22nd current at 2.30 p.m. Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Professor R. K. Hannay have kindly consented to receive the company. Entry by the west door, — in front of the New House. Kindly let me know if you can be present.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

11 Blackford Road, February 28, 1919.

SIR, Perhaps you will kindly allow me the hospitality of your columns to state, as briefly as I can, the story of the Church of St Mary in the Castle, to which the Duke of Atholl makes reference in his letter to you of 22nd inst. This original church of that name was undoubtedly built by David I., when, shortly after his accession in 1124, he established in the Castle a colony of Canons Regular from Seane—not St Andrews, as is commonly believed. In 1128 these monks were removed to Holyrood; but they received from the King a Charter, now lost, granting them, among others, the Church of the Castle. There is a Charter of Confirmation, dated circa 1130, in which the Bishop of St Andrews confirmed all the grants King David had made in alms to the Church of Holyrood, including, *inter alia*, the Church of the Castle—*ecclesiam de Castello*. This gift is repeated in the great Charter by David to Holyrood, circa 1135-7. On the night of 14th March 1544, the Castle was brilliantly captured by the English, the famous Ranslip, Earl of Moray, and in terms of Bruce's policy, Moray at once resolved to destroy all the buildings in the Castle, with the exception of the little Chapel of St Margaret, which was not interfered with. In 1535 Edward III. of England visited Edinburgh, and under his instructions an armed force of knights, &c., under Sir Thomas Roscelin, marched up to the Castle and took possession. Roscelin was succeeded by Sir John Stirling, who tells us in an indenture that, in March 1339, he had converted the "great Chapel" of the Castle into a granary. Thirty years later, when the English had been permanently ousted from the Castle, we find a notice in the Rolls of the payment of the sum of 310 "to the chaplain celebrating in the reconstructed Chapel of St Mary within the Castle." The "great Chapel" which Stirling had converted into a granary was, therefore, at this date, restored to its original sacred purposes. Down to the 17th century there were only two Churches, or Chapels, within the Castle. The Church of St Mary, therefore, must have been that destroyed by Moray and founded by David I. for his Canons Regular some time before the year 1128. In 1390 Robert III. transferred Sir Geoffrey Lytster, the chaplain of St Margaret's Chapel, to this Church of St Mary, and down to the Reformation the chaplain continued to fulfil the double duty of acting as chaplain of St Mary's Church, as well as of the Chapel of St Margaret. The Scottish Court had discovered that the Castle was a safe but unwholesomely inconveniently situated place of residence, and as the Chapel of St Margaret was kept solely for Royalty, the services of a special chaplain were rendered unnecessary. The names of the chaplains appear in the Register of the Privy Seal, the last appointment being that of Sir Andrew Duns, described as chaplain of the Chapel of St Margaret, in 1550. He held the appointment until the month of April 1556, and we may conclude that, perhaps, he had conformed to the new religion. His successor was Jerome Bousye, "Master of His Majesty's (Darnley's) wine cellar."

The subsequent history of the Church of St Mary becomes somewhat obscure. It was certainly damaged in the great siege of 1573, and lay unpaired in the year 1595. The records for this period, showing the repairs and alterations in the Castle after the siege, have, unfortunately, to a large extent disappeared. In the middle of the 17th century St Mary's Church was converted into an armory and magazine, and its place as the parish church taken by a building of a circular shape erected to the east of St Margaret's Chapel. There were thus at different periods three churches within the limits of the Castle walls. In the middle of the eighteenth century St Mary's Church was converted into a barracks, and was pulled down, along with the new parish church, during the middle of last century, in accordance with a large scheme of improvement conducted by the Royal Engineers. St Margaret's Chapel was thus left as the sole ecclesiastical building on the Castle Rock. The churchman who succeeded at this critical point, and the stones intended for the rebuilding of the edifice lay on the northwest corner of the Replandale until, in the sixties, they were utilized in the rebuilding, under Billings, of the present barracks forming the northern side of the Castle Square.

But, Sir, in this proposal you approve apparently of what is stated in the Duke's letter, that if it be "not considered in some way with memorial purposes, the Castle will stand empty, or be used merely as a military storehouse." Why should the Castle remain empty? The Duke says that the

but in this he seems to have been misled. It was the unhealthy condition of Pierhill Barracks that led to the purchase of the estate of Redford as a cavalry barracks, at which the Scots Greys were to have maintained their depot. It was then expanded into its present form, including quarters for infantry, and, of course, it possesses much greater facilities than the Castle for drilling purposes. Hence the reason for the outcry by the military for the desolation of the Castle. None of the London barracks possess any greater facilities for drilling purposes than the Castle, and no proposal to desert the Tower would for a moment be listened to in London. If the Castle has hitherto been a healthy place of residence for our soldiers, then the Duke's plea for its desertion by the military, and, in consequence, the erection of this memorial within its walls, falls to the ground. I further submit that all patriotic Scotsmen, including his Grace the Duke of Atholl, should oppose this military proposal to desert the Castle, and practically to convert it into a modern ruin. The Castle remains almost the sole relic of the great struggle for Scottish independence that lasted for centuries. It has an attraction of its own independent of any memorial of this great war, and the Government ought to maintain within its walls at all times a full company, if not more, of Scottish soldiers, to preserve its ancient traditions. Its story as a fighting unit is unique in the history of the United Kingdom, and I maintain, with all deference to the Duke and his good intentions, that some other and more suitable place for the proposed memorial could be selected.—I am, &c.

W. MOR BRYCE.

SIR,—It might not, after all, be so bad a thing as Lord Rosebery fears if the old Castle were saved from becoming an extinct volcano by being used in some common-sense way as the focus for the embodiment of the Scottish national feeling of admiration for their heroic dead. A "chapel," "cathedral," or "museum" is, in the first rush, a thing which is apt to take hold of the imagination; and though nobody appears to have even hinted at laying violent hands on the grand old historic pile, it is probable that Lord Rosebery's prophetic vision came to the rescue to stay an onslaught of vandalism. For that, it seems to me, the public should be grateful to Lord Rosebery. I imagine that most people (including Lord Rosebery) would naturally expect any committee following the lead of the Duke of Atholl would be free from any charge of playing fast and loose with the grand old traditions of the old Castle Rock; and I think the Duke's letter in your issue of Monday makes that clear.

Now, if you will permit me for a moment to look at the question of a proper site for a great Scottish heroic memorial to the enduring and undying memory of the fallen in the Great War of all time, I should be disposed to ask where could it more fitly be raised (provided it be fittingly done) than on the pinnacle of the great rock of Edinburgh Castle?

Permit me to suggest these points:—

1. Common sentiment has long condemned the present ugly and incongruous block of barracks buildings, and would no doubt favour anything that would rid the horizon of that vile obstruction.

2. I agree with you, in your leading article, that these buildings should be removed rather than improved or adapted for any purpose.

3. On the site a building should be erected which would be used as—and be fittingly called—"The Hall of Scottish Heroes."

4. It would necessarily be a building in keeping with the surroundings, and doing no harm to the ancient historic traditions of the old Castle.

5. Everything in the character of "chapel," "cathedral," or "museum" should be scrupulously eliminated, and a worthy shrine erected, where the names of heroes could be read down the coming centuries as part of the great history which will come day after day for future generations the great deeds of heroic valor of these terrible times.

I believe that no more popular place would exist than the Hall of Scottish Heroes, where multitudes to the latest generations would throng to read the names on the great rolls of honour inscribed on its walls.—I am, &c.

A. B.

EDINBURGH CASTLE AND THE TREATY OF UNION.

Inverness, March 2, 1919.

SIR,—The widespread interest taken by the Scottish people in anything pertaining to Edinburgh Castle is amply evidenced by the long array of letters at present appearing in your columns. The ancient fortress has undoubtedly an alluring fascination; it attracts the fullest imagination, and the oldest of patriotism responds to its slightest touch. It is the epitome of a nation's history, the symbol of centuries of bloody struggle for independence, and the honoured mark of a triumphant ending. It is, in fact and in itself, Scotland's National War Memorial in the most and grandest form, and to displace a stone of its ancient structures is to tear a leaf from the nation's history.

From some modern buildings of a vulgar and alien type have been raised from time to time within its walls by unsympathetic and utilitarian authorities, until popular indignation has reached the warning point, and brought a sense of duty even to the obtuse mind of a present War Office. And so, at present, we have reached a stage at which all seem to agree that these modern accretions, especially the great west block, should be demolished to make way for a suitable memorial to mark the war of our day and Scotland's share in it as a continuation of our national history.

So far so good; on the contrary, there would be the double joy of seeing the disappearance of a rampant and disfiguring eyesore, and the substitution of what we hope would arise—an architectural masterpiece worth of the best and of its object.

But the correspondence has disclosed the need of a further scheme which will generally reflect better temper to a dangerous degree. I refer to the astounding news of the intention of the War Office to uproot the Castle, to reduce it to the status of a mere showground, a dump for stores, and a cadaverous rot of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces in Scotland, but of some place at some military command.

Is it forgotten that one of the Articles of the Treaty of Union specially stipulated for the retention and upkeep for all time of the Castle of Edinburgh (and certain other Scottish fortresses) as a national place of arms?

Neither the War Office nor any other Government office has the right or the power to long upon this Article as a scrap of paper, and it is not likely that the spirit of the Scottish people would take any such action lying down.

The policy seems about the military condition of the barracks has nothing to do with the matter. The War Office has itself to blame, for the blockage of its own making; the situation is one of the most serious and foolish in the Kingdom, and modern science can surely deal with the debris without squandering the unthinkable alternative of withdrawing the garrison.

We all recognize that, as a fortress, the Castle is no longer of military value, but neither is the Tower of London; and as Mr. W. Mor Bryce remarks in his letter to you of Saturday with reference to this:—"No proposal to desert the Tower could for a moment be listened to in London." The people of Edinburgh, and of Scotland, are surely no less loyal to the previous legacy handed on to them.—I am, &c.

J. H. G.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, March 24, 1919.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. On Saturday afternoon the office-bearers and round of the Old Edinburgh Club visited the Register House, where they were received by Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O., and Professor Hamer. The party first visited the Lyon Office, a brief account of which was given by the Lyon King. A number of interesting heraldic volumes were shown over the historical department by Professor Hamer, who related some facts regarding the building of the Register House, and exhibited several plans of the structure.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, May 20, 1919.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AND VANDALISM.

The members of the Old Edinburgh Club met at Bonaly Tower, when there was a large attendance. Mr W. Forbes Gray, F.R.S.E., acted as leader, in the absence of Councillor Harrison, C.B.E. Mr Gray sketched the history of the mansion, which the New Statistical Account describes as the "Bon of the (Cohited) parish." The associations of Bonaly centre mainly in Lord Cockburn, who built the Tower (completed 1830), and lived there continuously till his death in 1854. Cockburn also improved, extended, and embellished the grounds. From 1874 to 1885 Bonaly was the residence of William Ballantyne Hodgson, a distinguished educational reformer and the first Professor of Political and Mercantile Law in the Edinburgh University. The company were conducted over the grounds and shown, among other interesting relics, two life-size figures of King Robert the Bruce and the Good Sir James Douglas, which are said to have adorned Lindsaye Palace. Thereafter the mansion was inspected.

In moving a vote of thanks to the leader, Dr W. B. Blackie said he felt that the Club would be inspired by the memory of what Cockburn had done to guard the beauty of the Scottish capital. He impressed upon the members the necessity of doing everything in their power not only to preserve the amenity of Edinburgh, but also to resist to the utmost any attempt to destroy its historic buildings. He felt assured that the city's interests were safe in the hands of the present Lord Provost and the Town Council. Dr Blackie reminded the company of a speech made by Lord Rosebery ten years ago in which he declared that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the Old Town had been demolished. Continuing, Dr Blackie said that to provide homes for the people was laudable, but the utmost care ought to be exercised lest acts of vandalism were committed which would be irretrievable. The beauty and antiquities of Edinburgh were invaluable assets even from a utilitarian standpoint.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 21st June 1919.

By permission of C. E. GREEN, Esq., F.R.S.E., who has kindly expressed his willingness to act as Guide, the Members will visit

GRACE MOUNT and ST. CATHERINE'S WELL.

Route proposed entails some four miles of walking.

Party will please meet at Liberton Car Terminus at 2.30 p.m.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.49 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 13th June 1919.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, August 2, 1919.

THE LATE MR MOIR BRYCE,
LL.D.

A large circle of friends will deeply regret the death of Mr William Moir Bryce, LL.D., which took place at his residence, Davidson, Blackford Road, Edinburgh, last night.

Mr Bryce had not been in good health for the past six months, and on July 10 he was unable to attend the graduation ceremony at Edinburgh University, when he was due to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. On that day he underwent a small operation, from the effects of which he never recovered.

Dr Moir Bryce, who was 75 years of age, was an Edinburgh man. He lived in the city all his life, and no man could have taken a greater interest in the story of Scotland's capital. His hobby was historical research. As a member of the firm of Millar & Bryce, members of records, at which at the time of his death he was senior partner, his business lay along somewhat similar lines, and he was able to combine this one with the other with excellent results that few men know as much about Edinburgh and Scotland as Dr Bryce, and probably nobody knew more.

It would well be said that he knew every stick and stone of Old Edinburgh, his many books on the subject testify to the extent of his knowledge. He wrote a book on Holyrood Palace, and was also the owner of the Holyrood Ordinance or Service Book, which he had the pleasure of exhibiting to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their visit to Holyrood in 1914.

His interest was specially centred in Edinburgh Castle, and it will be remembered that here or not many years ago he was the discoverer, along with Dr Ross, of David's Tower.

To enumerate the many writings of Dr Moir Bryce would be to cover practically the whole field of historical research in so far as it applied to Scotland in general and Edinburgh in particular. His last in general and Edinburgh in particular. His last in general and Edinburgh in particular. His last in general and Edinburgh in particular.

It is entitled "The House of Moir of Edinburgh," and will be issued to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club in the course of the present month. Dr Moir Bryce had, indeed, just received an advance copy of this, his last work. The interest taken in its publication lay in the knowledge that he had dealt with the story of the Warrander estate, which have recently attracted a good deal of public attention.

Dr Moir Bryce was chairman of the Old Edinburgh Club for a number of years, and was a regular contributor to the Club's annual book.

In the legal profession he was known as a skilled and experienced writer and an active reformer in this complicated branch of our system of land rights. He was a member of Old Gosholme Church, and was an elder at the time of his death.

Much sympathy will be felt with his widow and daughter, who survive him.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 2, 1919.

DEATH OF DR MOIR BRYCE

In legal and literary circles in Scotland keen regret will be experienced at the news of the death of Dr W. Moir Bryce, which took place at Edinburgh last night following upon an illness of some duration. The state of his health prevented Mr Bryce from attending the Edinburgh Graduation Ceremony last month, when he received in absentia the honorary degree of LL.D. A partner of Messrs Millar & Bryce, members of records, the deceased spent his life in historical research, and was regarded as an authority on all matters relating to the antiquities of Edinburgh. Dr Bryce was chairman of the Old Edinburgh Club. He was a generous donor to the purchase of valuable historical relics, which included the old Holyrood Service Book (Ordinance). His historical and antiquarian interests were varied and important. Dr Moir Bryce, who was 75 years of age, is survived by a widow and daughter.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, August 4, 1919.

THE LATE MR MOIR BRYCE, LL.D.

MR WILLOW MOIR BRYCE, who died at his residence, 10, Dalrymple Road, Edinburgh, at 10.15 p.m., was widely known amongst the scholars of Scotland as the senior partner in the firm of Miller & Bryce, Searchers of Records, and outside professional circles as a student and researcher in Scottish history, especially in its connection with Edinburgh. Only a week or two ago the University of Edinburgh conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr Bryce, but he was unable to attend the Convocation ceremony, and the degree was conferred in absentia. He had been in failing health for several months, and recently underwent a long operation, from the effects of which he failed to rally. Mr Bryce was 77 years of age, and spent the last of his life in the city. His professional career was marked by a singularly happy association with the records of the city. He was the author of a number of books on Edinburgh, including one on "Holyrood House." One of his treasured possessions was the "Holyrood Ordinal," or Service Book, which he had the privilege of exhibiting to the King and Queen on their visit to Holyrood in 1901, and which afterwards he handed over as a gift to the nation. He was one of the discoverers of David's Tower in Edinburgh Castle in the year 1874, having assisted in the investigations of the tower with Professor Baldwin Bryce, Dr Ross, and Mr Odgers. The old tower, which was a prominent part in the case of Scottish independence, and there was a certain amount of mystery attending its disappearance without record of its kind. Dr Bryce and his fellow-investigators discovered that the lower portion of the tower had been built over an extension of the Half-moon Battery, and on digging down they penetrated to its chamber at the base, with its doorway, its opening being the site of a number of cannon balls and numerous remaining relics of a former age of Scotland. He was an indefatigable, patient, and always ready worker in his chosen field of Scottish history and archaeology, and most anxious and generous with help and counsel to his students and colleagues on the same ground. He was the author of important works on the "Scottish Free" and the "Great Fairs of Scotland," and an important publication, "The History of the City of Edinburgh," was a source of inspiration at the time of his death, and it is to be hoped that the beginning of October will see the publication of the Edinburgh Club, to the volume of which proceedings some of his best work was embodied. Mr Bryce was Chairman of the Old Edinburgh Club for several years. He took a keen interest in proposals for the reform of the complicated system of hereditary titles in Scotland. He was an elder in Old Greyfriars' Church. A widow and daughter survive him.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, Monday, August 4, 1919.



The Late Mr W. Moir Bryce, LL.D.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Saturday, August 2, 1919.

"THE HONOURS OF SCOTLAND."

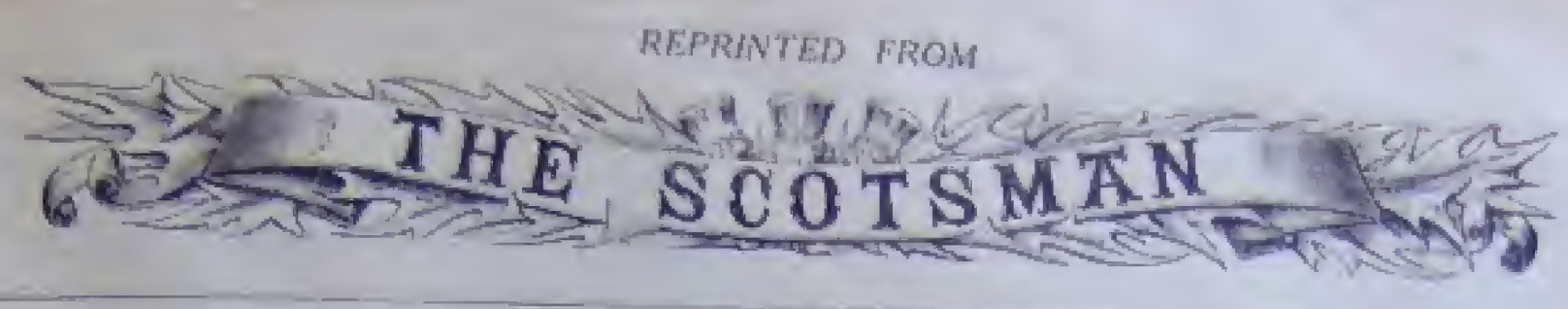
GIFT OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS TO THE NATION BY LORD GLENCONNER.

THERE is no more brilliant or romantic episode in Scottish history than the preservation by three daring Scotswomen, Mrs Katherine Drummond, wife of a parish minister; Mrs Elizabeth Ogilvy, a proprietor's wife; and Mrs Christina Grainger, wife of another parish minister, of the "Honours of Scotland," now exhibited in the Crown Room in the Castle of Edinburgh, which, as everybody knows, consist of the Crown, the Sceptre, and the magnificent Sword of State, scabbard and belt, presented by Pope Julius II. to James IV. in 1597, six years before Flodden. These all date long before the Restoration of Charles II.; the Crown may include the gold circlet worn by Robert the Bruce. By contrast, no part of the English Regalia in the Tower of London is certainly prior to 1550. It used to be thought that the Anointing Spoon, included among the English Honours, was earlier. But that is at least doubtful.

It was, of course, in the Cromwellian period that the Scottish Regalia was in extreme peril. The English Regalia had been broken up, the gold melted, and the jewels dispersed; and the Cromwellian leaders decreed the same fate for the Honours of Scotland. When Edinburgh Castle ceased to be a safe refuge, the Regalia, after being used at Charles II.'s coronation, on 1st January 1651, was conveyed through the Cromwellian lines by Mrs Katherine Drummond, wife of the Rev. David Drummond, minister of the parish of Monymusk, in Perthshire, to Dunnotar Castle, Kincardineshire, in sacks of wool, which she, attired as an ordinary country-woman, professed to be desirous of selling. Dunnotar Castle belonged to the Earl Marischal, and George Ogilvy, proprietor of Barmess, in the neighbourhood (afterwards Sir George Ogilvy, Baronet), was appointed its governor, as the Earl's lieutenant, on 15th May 1651. Ogilvy, like so many other Scottish soldiers of fortune, had learned the business of war under the great Gustavus Adolphus in the German wars. The surrender of Dunnotar, with its precious trust, the Honours of Scotland, was demanded by the Cromwellian commanders. The names of some of these strenuous Englishmen still live in history. Major-General Lambert, a great soldier and a man of culture, was among those who urged Cromwell to become King. Colonel Overton was a friend of John Milton. Colonel Sir Thomas Morgan, a soldier trained in the Thirty Years' War, afterwards played a conspicuous part with General Monk in the Restoration; and Major-General Sir Richard Deane, Commander-in-Chief of the English Forces in Scotland, and Colonel Lilburne sat on the tribunal which condemned Charles I.

The story is in every History of Scotland, how George Ogilvy held Dunnotar for King Charles II. in 1651-2, during a siege of eight months, with sixty-six men and forty-two guns, and only surrendered it "with flying colours, tack of drums, Armes and Kindillie matches, and all things befitting men of honour," after the Crown Jewels had been safely smuggled out to a place of safety. How this hazardous feat was accomplished by two resourceful and resourceful Scotswomen, Elizabeth Douglas, Governor Ogilvy's wife, who seems to have devised the plan, and Christina Fletcher, wife of the Rev. James Grainger, minister of the neighbouring parish of Kinnell, who carried the Regalia in a basket through the English lines, or, according to Robert Keith, put her maid-servant to escape away the suspicions of Cromwell's soldiers, and to transport the Honours in a vessel of pulse gathered off the rocks at Dun-

THE SCOTSMAN
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club. Vol. X.

The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh.

SPADEWORK, in uncovering and piecing together the documentary foundations of local or of national history, is one of the most thankless as well as most laborious forms of research. There is the more reason for public acknowledgment of the service which the late Dr W. Moir Bryce has rendered in digging up out of the records, and preparing, in the handsome form of the tenth volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," the story of "The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh," and for regret that he did not live to see the work on which he had expended so much time and pains issue from the Press. It is not too much to say that Dr Bryce has, as the result of this labour of love, withdrawn a veil that has hitherto hung over the past of the Southern Side of our city. By removing a mass of superincumbent tradition and hearsay, he has not only revealed the skeleton of the history of the Burgh Muir and of the Burgh Loch, but has done not a little to reclothe the dry bones with life, and to show once more that fact may be stranger than fiction. The relics of antiquity, the memorials of past events and of extinct burghal conditions, may be faint and scanty on that part of the Common Good lying outside the southern limits of Old Edinburgh. But with the aid of a guide who has so thorough a knowledge of where to look for and how to follow up his evidence, we are enabled to get a clear idea of many things in the origin and growth of these sunward suburbs of the city which have hitherto been obscure, and discover many unsuspected hints of the past in the forms and lines of the modern highways and byways of the district. We are invited first to correct false impressions which have been held in municipal and

other quarters as to the original extent and the period of acquisition of this part of the town's possessions. It has been assumed that the Muir at one time included practically all the lands lying between the Burgh Loch on the north and the Powburn on the south, and between the Dalkeith Road on the east and the Burghmuirhead on the west. In particular, it has been persistently asserted, and has been received as history, that a large part at least of the Bruntisfield property was acquired by the first Warrender proprietor as a gift from the Corporation over which he presided. The old guardians of the town's lands and rights, under the pressure of circumstances and temptations which it is now difficult to estimate, were loose and often corrupt in the administration of their duties. But it seems that this special charge cannot be brought home to them. The Serjeantry lands of Bruntisfield—or Bruntisfield, as they used to be called, after the King's Serjeant who had charge of them before they passed to the Landers and the Fairlies—were duly bought and paid for; and Dr Moir Bryce gives reasons for the belief that, like the adjoining lands of the Grange of St Giles and the Provost's lands of Whitehouse, of old pertaining to the Collegiate Church of Crichton, they at no time formed part of the Burgh Muir, by which they were enclosed, but were held on an earlier title from the Crown, in token of which, as is noted in the case of the Grange lands, the proprietors of the Grange Cemetery pay an annual *reddenda* of a pair of gloves—commuted to £s in money—to the Prince and Steward of Scotland.

Another Old Edinburgh legend at the root of which the author of this volume makes

who carried the Regalia in a basket through the English lines, or, according to Bishop Keith, got her maid-servant to dispose away the suspicions of Cromwell's soldiers, and to transport the Honours in a coat of dules, gathered off the rocks at Dun

rested, how they lay buried by James and Christian Grainger under the pulpit in the parish church during nine years; how the worthy couple adorned these five years to time, and "saw them in ye eight time before now fyre"; how they were buried back to the Crown by Ogilvy and the Graingers at the Restoration in 1660; how they were kept in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle, and used at the assembling of each Scottish Parliament till the Union of the Parliaments in 1707; and how they lay for more than a hundred years locked up in an oak chest in the Crown Room, until they were brought to light, at Sir Walter Scott's instance, in 1818.

The chief basis and warrant for this history is contained in the letters which passed, during and after the siege, between George Ogilvy of Barra, Governor of Dunnet Castle, defiant but courteous in his language, and quite as persuaded of God's countenance as his opponents, on the one hand, and Charles II. (charging Ogilvy to hold out, and promising success which never came), the Earl Mar, who (urging Ogilvy to surrender, a letter written from the Tower of London, which Ogilvy disregarded, first because he knew the Earl, captured by the Cromwellians at Ayr, had been forced to write it, and, second, because about the same time, he received a secret message from the Earl commanding his bold defence); the Earl of Loudoun, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Balmerino (writing for the Estates of Scotland, ordering Ogilvy to send the Honours to a place of greater safety in the Highlands, an order which Ogilvy also disobeyed, thinking apparently that they were safer at Dunnet than anywhere else); Mr Grainger (curiously suspicious about the safety of the Honours, and reluctant to give them up, even after the Restoration); and the Cromwellian Commanders, Generals Lambert and Deane, and Colonels Sir Thomas Morgan, Dutton, and Lilburne, pompous and yet polite, even sometimes kindly, on the other hand; together with the receipts for the Royal Honours ultimately given to George Ogilvy and James Grainger by the famous statesman and persecutor, the Duke of Lauderdale, and others representing the King. The letters sent by Ogilvy are copies in his own hand; in some cases they appear to be drafts, because, in more than one of them, he has softened the language on retiral. Whatever now insoluble controversies and counter-claims there may have been connected with the preservation of the Regalia, such as the attempt of the Dewar-Cromwellian Marshal to belittle the merit of Sir George Ogilvy, these indisputably genuine autograph papers, some sixty in number, have remained for 250 years in the possession of the family of the Ogilvies of Barra, indisputable evidence of the great services rendered by the Ogilvies and the Graingers. They were printed along with other contemporary documents by the Rev. Douglas Gordon Barron in his book "In Defence of the Regalia, 1651-2" (Louvain, 1910), and were skillfully utilised, along with other materials, by that delightful novelist, Allan M'Aulay (the late Miss Charlotte Stewart of Ardverhich) in her historical novel "The Safety of the Honour" (Blackwood, 1906).

To show how they illustrate the methods of warfare, and the spirit of the time and of the nation, both Royalist and Puritan, it is sufficient to quote one of the numerous Cromwellian demands to surrender, and one of George Ogilvy's many intrepid replies. On 12th May 1652, Colonel Sir Thomas Morgan sent a letter into the Castle, no doubt under a flag of truce, addressed "For the Governor of Dunnet Castle," in the following terms:—

"Sir,
"I am commaunded hither by the Honourable Major General Deane, with a considerable strength of the Army, To Summon you to surrender unto the Castle of Dunnet, for ye use of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, With all the Ordnance and other Armes, Ammunition, and provision therein; As also the Crowns and Scepter of Scotland, which doubtless is in your custody, with all Regalia of Regallitie and other Jewels belonging to the late King of Scotland. You may take notice of what Condition you are in, and so observe this my Summons, And prevent what inconvenience, which doubtless is like to fall upon you. I shall expect your Answer within an hour after ye receipt, and shall accordingly, Treat accordingly."

"Thou Monian."
The draft of Ogilvy's reply has not been preserved. But the terms may be inferred from his answer to a similar letter from Colonel Overton, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, which runs as follows:—

"I have received yours, for answer whereunto ye shall know that I have my Commissions absolutely from the Kings Majesty & non else; wherefor ye may doe what ye please w^t my lord Marshall his house, for he has no interest in this, which, by the help of the Lord, I intend to preserve to the utmost of my life, till I have further orders from His Majesty. The success you have had in former times shall no more move me in the contrary, for I know that the Lord is above you, to whose Providence I entrust myselfe & bids you farewell."

"Sr,
Your Servant,
"George Ogilvy."

"Dunnet, the
6 of November
1651."

Fortunately the originals of all these documents are still extant, and in excellent preservation. It became recently known that the present representative of the family of Ogilvy of Barra, realising the national interest and importance of these autograph writings, was willing that they should become national property, and had expressed a strong desire that they, with other family papers of general interest, should remain in Scotland and should not go to the British Museum, as had been at first proposed. They have now been acquired by Lord Glenconner, who has generously presented them to the Crown, on condition that they shall be preserved in the Castle of Edinburgh, along with the Scots Regalia, in all time coming. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for their exhibition to the public in the Crown Room or in the Parliament Hall in the Castle.

C. J. G.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

INTERESTING OLD EDINBURGH TOWER.—One of the lesser known bits of Old Edinburgh is what is known as the "Flodden Tower," in the Vennel, and arrangements have now been made whereby this interesting relic of the Old Town will be available for public inspection. The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club narrates that the general direction of the city wall ran down the hillside till it joined the basaltic rock, on which the Castle is built, and crossed the Grassmarket at the western entrance to the city, where a gateway or port, known as the West Port, was erected. From this point it was continued up the lane, now known as the Vennel, past the tower, whence it turned eastward along the northern boundary of Heriot's Hospital grounds. There were four towers placed along the line of the wall, two in Drummond Street and that in the Vennel, and the fourth at the Greyfriars. The tower at the Vennel is the only survivor of the four, with which the Flodden Wall is known to have been originally strengthened. The portion of the Flodden Wall from the tower down the slope of the Vennel to the Grassmarket and thence upward to the Castle walls entirely disappeared under the destructive hand of Time, during the latter end of the 18th and early years of the 19th centuries. As a contemporary memorial of valour and racial determination of character, it is observed in the Old Edinburgh Club narrative, the Flodden Wall has no equal in any other city in the kingdom, and it is therefore its citizens of Edinburgh an historical document of supreme importance. Mr M. Steadman, 15 Waverley Terrace, the joint proprietor of property adjoining the tower, has now arranged for access to be given to parties of twelve and over who wish to visit this interesting relic. Bailie Allan was among a number of visitors who inspected the place yesterday to inaugurate the new arrangement.

THE SCOTSMAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1919.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

SHRINE ON EDINBURGH CASTLE ROCK.

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

PROPOSALS OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee on the Utilisation of Edinburgh Castle for the purposes of a Scottish National War Memorial was issued yesterday. The following is the full text of the report, together with the appendices:—

To the Right Honble. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P., His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

SIR.—We have the honour to inform you that the Committee appointed by you to report on the possibility of utilising Edinburgh Castle as the site of a Scottish National War Memorial, after careful consideration, have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that a National War Memorial might very well be included amongst the buildings as present occupying that site, both because of its commanding position in the capital city of Scotland and because of its historical association.

In view of the fact that, except for providing accommodation for a guard, which it is to be hoped will always be maintained, the Castle is no longer suitable for or required for military purposes, the Committee feel that no more worthy surroundings could be found for a National Memorial to those Scotsmen who have laid down their lives in the great ordeal through which the nation has just passed. The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the actual Memorial should take the form of a dedicated building or shrine erected on the apex of the Castle Rock, practically on the spot on which stood the ancient church built by King David I. This building could be resorted to by the relatives of the fallen for devotional purposes.

In it there would be memorials of our Scottish sailors, soldiers, airmen, and members of the nursing and women's services, each Scottish unit being commemorated. As it is understood that the Scotsmen who have fallen may number over 120,000, it is not feasible to inscribe their names on mural tablets, but it is proposed to record them in some permanent manner (to be hereafter worked out), if not within the shrine, at least in an adjacent building. Further, room may be found adjoining the shrine for memorials to specially Scottish divisions or brigades, or to specially distinguished Scotsmen who have given their lives in this war.

If, however, space cannot be found for the names of the fallen in the buildings mentioned above, a fitting setting might be found by the adaptation of the old barracks on the east side of Castle Square. In such a "Hall of Valour" there might also be blazoned on the walls the roll of those Scotsmen who have won the Victoria Cross as well as the names of the names of the most distinguished Scottish sailors and soldiers of this and former generations.

If the recommendation that the Castle Rock be chosen as the site for a National War Memorial be adopted, the Committee are further of opinion that the buildings as are suitable in the lower ward should be adapted for the purpose of providing accommodation (1) for our Scottish units to house their particular relics and trophies, so as to be a perpetual reminder to Scotsmen of the

glorious records of their national regiments; (2) for historical relics of special value to the nation, such as Queen Mary's last letter—or alternatively these might be placed in the Old Palace, the building in which the regalia is already lodged; (3) for the National Museum of Antiquities. The inclusion of this collection, which was begun nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, would be necessary to give completeness to any Scottish historical museum. It would gain in interest and importance if it were transferred to the Castle from its present inadequate premises in the National Portrait Gallery. Your Committee are assured by their advisory architect that the building known as the New Barracks, or the "Rookery," could be adapted to house this collection, and give ample room for future expansion, in addition to accommodation for lean collections of national interest, while room might be found in some of the other buildings for a small collection illustrative of the present war.

If this scheme were carried out it would give a worthy memorial of the part played by Scotsmen in the war, the national character of which would be enhanced by its association with all the material available for illustrating the military and civil history of Scotland.

Your Committee have further the honour to attach the report of Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.S.A., who, with your approval, was invited to advise the Committee on the subject of your remit.

His design for the shrine conforms most directly with the views of the Committee. It is distinctly national in character and in keeping with the surroundings, while the proposed buildings are of great dignity and beauty.

The Committee beg to recommend the scheme as a whole, but consider that precedence should be given to such parts of it as are commemorative in character.

The architect's designs have been made under considerable pressure of time, and may require further consideration in conjunction with H.M. Office of Works and the Advisory Board for Scotland appointed under the Ancient Monuments Act, but they have a value at this stage, as they show the maximum extent of any alterations suggested to existing buildings. The proposals in regard to new buildings may be subject to modification in form, scale, and detail, and their effect on the appearance of the Castle as a whole must be carefully studied by means of models before any plans are finally approved. You may rest assured, sir, that, if continued, it is the intention of the Committee to deal with this matter in a spirit of the utmost architectural restraint and reverence for historical traditions.

In the opinion of the advisory architect, in order to complete the whole scheme the sum of £250,000 will be required (present prices). The Committee feel that if a strong appeal were made to the public it should not be difficult to collect the amount of money required. They are of opinion, however, that the cost of adapting the new barracks for the purpose of housing the National Museum of Anti-

quities should be borne by the State under the obligation undertaken in the Treasury minute of 1st July 1851. As already indicated, this collection is a national one, and is inadequately housed, largely owing to its increase in recent years, due to successful excavations carried out by the Society of Antiquaries at their own expense. The sum estimated for the purpose is £65,000, which, if found by the State, would leave a sum of £185,000 to be collected by public subscription.

The Committee have not yet dealt with a further suggestion that has been put before it regarding the formation of a corps of "Warders of the Castle," corresponding to the wardens of the Tower of London, as this is a matter which may well stand over until the general question of personnel is considered.

In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that if the scheme is to receive popular support it is imperative that it should be brought before the public and their co-operation be invited with the least possible delay, and they would therefore respectfully express the hope that it may receive the approval of His Majesty's Government at an early date. We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants.

ATKOLL, Chairman.
CARMICHAEL, Vice-Chairman.
H. L. HEATH, Vice-Admiral.
F. W. N. M'CHURCH, Lieut.-General.
J. LOVIE MACLEOD, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
J. W. STEWART, Lord Provost of Glasgow.
JAMES TAYLOR, Lord Provost of Aberdeen.
WILLIAM DOB, Lord Provost of Dundee.
CHARLES SCOTT, Lord Provost of Perth.
WILLIAM ADAMSON.
BALFOUR OF BURLINGH.
JAMES BROWN.
JOHN J. BURNET.
D. W. CAMERON OF LOBHILL, Lieut.-Colonel.
J. S. EVERT, Lieut.-General.
JOHN R. FREDAY.
GLENDONER.
HERBERT MAXWELL.
HECTOR MUNRO.
NEWLAND.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
GEORGE ADAM SMITH.
EDWARD WALTON.
A. WALLACE WILLIAMSON.
GEORGE YOUNG.
DAVID ERSKINE.
J. LAWSON WINGATE, P.R.S.A.
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON, Secretary.
Edinburgh, July 1919.

APPENDIX I.

The Committee at a meeting held on 15th January 1919 appointed Sub-Committees as undermentioned:—

1. Finance Sub-Committee.
2. Museum Sub-Committee.
3. Records Sub-Committee.
4. Construction Sub-Committee.
5. Propaganda Sub-Committee.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been co-opted to serve on Sub-Committees:—

- Commodore the Hon. H. Monro, D.S.O.
Captain the Marquis of Graham, C.B., C.V.O.
(both nominated by the Admiralty Command-in-Chief to represent the Royal Navy.)
The Officer in charge Infantry Records, No. 1 District, Perth.
The Officer in charge Infantry Records, No. 2 District, Hamilton.

James L. Cow, Esq., Director, National Gallery of Scotland.
A. C. Forbes, Esq., Director, Royal Scottish Museum.
Major-General Grandin, Esq., C.B.
Sir James Patten Macdonald, K.C.B., Keeper of the Records of Scotland (since deceased).
Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., Chairman, Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland.
Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., Lyon King-of-Arms.
Andrew Ross, Esq., Ross Herald.

SIR ROBERT LORIMER'S REPORT.

APPENDIX II.

Report on proposed Scottish National War Memorial by Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.S.A., F.S.A., F.R.L.B.A., architect, 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, 28th April 1919.

PROPOSED SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.
GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with your instructions to "consider and report on the possibility of adapting the present buildings of the Castle (always excepting certain buildings specially exempted) to the purpose of:—

"1. A museum of this war.
"2. Providing a room for each individual Scottish regiment in which its historic trophies may be displayed to the public.

"3. Providing space for a museum illustrative of Scottish history and warfare of all times so far as not included in the above. The possibility of loan collections should be borne in mind.

"4. Providing accommodation for all the exhibits at present in the National Museum of Antiquities and allowing space for future expansion.

"In the reporting upon the adaptability of existing buildings the architect will also indicate those buildings, if any, which in his opinion should be demolished, and will make suggestions regarding any new buildings which he may consider might be erected with advantage for the above or any hereafter mentioned purposes.

"Records.—The architect will submit proposals for the best method of recording the names of (a) all who have served in any Scottish unit in this war, as well as all Scotsmen and Scotswomen who served in any capacity in or attached to any of His Majesty's forces by sea, air, or land; (b) those of the above categories who were killed or died at home or abroad during the war or as a result of it; (c) those who received special decorations for distinguished conduct.

"Memorial Building.—The feasibility and propriety from an architectural point of view of erecting a memorial building on the Castle Rock as a shrine to the memory of those who have died for their King and country during the recent war, the same to contain memorials to the Navy, Royal Air Force, and Scottish units and departments of the Army, also possibly to specially distinguished sailors and soldiers.

"Accommodation.—The architect must bear in mind that proper accommodation must be provided for custodians and attendants on duty.

"He should also report on the feasibility of turning the married or other quarters into permanent dwellings for the said custodians and their families.

"Finally, the architect is instructed to approach the whole problem in a spirit of utmost reverence for the sentimental and historic associations of Edinburgh Castle and anything within its walls.

"The Castle has grown up with the Scottish nation, and Scotland will be rightly critical of any changes on the Rock."

I have read the documents submitted: I have studied the block plan showing the various buildings on the Castle Rock, and also such other detail plans as I have been able to procure; I have visited the Castle and made an examination of the structure and design of the various buildings, and beg to report as follows:—

Though I began with the gravest doubts as to the practicability of any such scheme as was outlined, my examination of the problem at close quarters confirms the general impression that Edinburgh Castle is the one and only place where a memorial, representative of the whole of Scotland, and worthy of being called national, could be placed. Further, I am now convinced that there is here the opportunity of carrying out a scheme of the greatest and solemnity of the occasion, and that this can be done without falsifying history, without altering the contour and skyline of the Rock, and therefore without transgressing the principles of the most zealous antiquary. The attachment of Edinburgh Castle for this great purpose would appeal to Scotsmen all over the world. All tradition, all national sentiment centers round this wonderful Rock; it is therefore fitting that

the memorial to Scotland's sacrifice in this devastating war should be enshrined here. The fact that most of the buildings have been long since condemned as unsuitable for their present purpose, and are shortly to be vacated, affords a unique opportunity for the carrying out of the suggested scheme.

The accompanying sketch plans show the manner in which the existing buildings at the Castle could be best utilised for the purposes detailed above, and may briefly be described as follows:—

Hospital.—Beginning with the hospital. This is a modern and well-lighted building, and could easily be adapted to the purpose of providing accommodation for each individual Scottish regiment in which its historic trophies could be displayed to the public. There are twelve Scottish regiments; the hospital would yield about sixteen rooms, which would thus leave four to be divided among other units, including Women's Corps and Nursing Services.

South Block of Hospital Building.—The south block of the hospital building should be left practically untouched, except perhaps for a few minor internal alterations, as it is well adapted to accommodate a considerable number of unmarried warders or guardians of the Castle.

Mill's Mount Barrack.—Mill's Mount Barrack—the one-storey shed to the east—should be removed, and, if possible, nothing put in its place, as the amenity of the Castle would be greatly improved if this area were left clear.

Old Governor's House.—The Old Governor's House, as regards its exterior, should be left entirely unchanged; the interior could be to some extent reconstructed to bring it up to date.

New Barracks.—Regarding the question of this large structure, commonly known as the rockery, the questions that have to be considered are:—

"1. Should it be removed?

"2. If retained, can the baldness of the exterior be mitigated, and can the interior be adapted to the purpose of a museum illustrating the unfolding of Scottish national history, and also illustrating this war?

Regarding the first question. This building is generally regarded as an eyesore. Its bulk has the effect of spoiling the scale of the Rock, as everyone who has studied old views of the Castle taken before its erection must have felt.

But it was erected as a barracks, and honestly expresses its purpose, which is one of the first requirements of a soundly designed building. It is at all events plain and straightforward in its design, which is infinitely better than if it had been plastered over with meaningless features.

In my opinion the idea of removing it is not at the present day a practical proposition. The cost of taking it down and carrying away the material—even allowing its value—would be from ten to fifteen thousand pounds. The erection of such a building at present-day prices would cost about £120,000.

There is also a certain sentiment attached to this building—there is more in it than meets the eye. Ugly and grim as the building is, a long succession of Scottish soldiers has cheerfully endured existence here in varying degrees of discomfort. It has been the scene of much cheerful and engaging hospitality; its walls have seen many a merry and happy story. There must be recall being entertained there. When its last pre-war occupants are called to mind—how at the very beginning they sallied from its walls, the very flower of our youth, the vast majority of them never to return—how they formed part of the "Contentible Little Army," and helped to stem the German flood—all this makes the idea of its disappearing from the face of the earth for purely architectural reasons should not be entertained.

The second question is:—

"Can the baldness of the exterior be mitigated, and can the interior be adapted to the purpose of a museum illustrating the unfolding of Scottish national history, and also illustrating this war?"

I have carefully studied the record plans and sections of the building as it exists, and it is remarkable how well the interior lends itself to adaptation for museum purposes. By the removal of certain of the lighter internal walls (which would not injure the stability of the structure) a spacious and thoroughly practical series of museum galleries could be formed.

Internal Arrangements.—In the north block, space required for the efficient running of a museum can be conveniently arranged. The suggested internal arrangement is shown on the block plan and report, and may briefly be described as follows:—

The building is divided into five floors and attic; the ground and first floor are vaulted throughout, and would be left as they are and utilised for museum store, heating chamber, &c.

Above this level the whole of the timber, floor, roof, and other woodwork would be got out, and the museum galleries with a new roof formed entirely in fireproof material. This roof would be flat and below the level of the existing parapet. The galleries would be top-lighted by large central roof lights, and they would also have side lighting from the existing windows. The main galleries would be over 20 feet high, and they and the library, &c., would have a floor area of 12,550 superficial feet. There would be a first and second balcony surrounding these galleries, with a combined floor area of 10,500 superficial feet. The total floor area available for exhibits and administrative purposes, exclusive of storage, &c., would thus be about 23,050 superficial feet. The total floor area of the existing Scottish National Museum of Antiquities is 13,500 superficial feet. There would thus be room for the contents of this Museum, for an extension of its exhibits showing the developments of manners and customs, and also for exhibits illustrating the history of Scottish warfare and this war.

Exterior of New Barracks.—As regards the exterior, no attempt should be made to disguise the building as a medieval structure. Any such attempt could only be a grotesque failure. The external appearance could, however, be considerably mitigated by the removal of the chimneys, which will not now be required, except ducts for a central heating system.

The windows on the second and third floors could also be formed into one by removing the lintel of the second-floor window and the sill of the third floor (see section), thus getting the windows of a dignified proportion. This and the removal of the chimneys would in itself do much to relieve the tenebrous-like monotony of the elevation.

Having a knowledge of both the arrangement and the contents of most of the great museums of Europe, I have no hesitation in saying that this building could be satisfactorily adapted for the purpose.

Queen Mary's Room.—As part of the scheme, the room in the old Palace known as Queen Mary's—now lined with varnished pitch pine boards, and having a match-boarded ceiling painted white—should be restored in the character of the period. The historical exhibitions held in Glasgow and elsewhere prove that many relics of the greatest historic and artistic interest still exist in Scotland. Their owners would without doubt be glad to give, or lend, of their treasures to a museum in Edinburgh Castle if they felt they would have a worthy setting and be properly seen, and some of the most interesting relics might well be exhibited in Queen Mary's Room.

Leaving the museum the visitor would continue his tour towards the apex of the Rock by steps to be formed in the Rock to the south of Fogg's Gate, reach the level of Palace Yard, and enter the north portion of the old barracks, the interior of which would be gutted and formed into a pillared and vaulted hall measuring about 125 feet long by 45 feet broad or thereby. This would be the hall of valour and of record, where in war to be hereafter worked out the names might be framed or otherwise shown of:—

"(a) All who have served in any Scottish unit in this war, as well as all Scotsmen and Scotswomen who served in any capacity in or attached to any of His Majesty's forces by sea, air, or land; (b) those who were killed or died at home or abroad during the war or as a result of it; (c) those who received special decorations for distinguished conduct."

On show tables in this hall could be exhibited medals and military relics of a specially appealing character; the names of those who have won special distinctions, such as the V.C., could be blazoned on panels on the walls.

In the report of the Departmental Committee upon Edinburgh Castle Proposed New Buildings, published in 1903, it is stated that this building has no architectural interest and might be removed.

It is true the building has no architectural features of interest, but it has a quaint and homely character, and the masonry is interesting. In scale it suits the west side of the Square; it is a link with tradition, and, in my opinion, it should be retained, and the exterior should not be essentially altered.

The interior could, however, be reconstructed as a dignified pillared and vaulted hall without altering the character of the exterior as the only alterations necessary would be of a minor character.

Draughting Hall.—A way of communication would be formed at the south-east end, linking this hall up with the armoury.

Having climbed the hill, walked through the various museums and the hall of record, the visitor would arrive at what should be the crown and apex of the whole scheme—the building in which the memory is enshrined of those who have given their lives in the war.

Common and Simple.—An enormous idea appears to have occurred to the apex of the Rock a memorial structure in the form of a church or monument which would stand itself above the rest of the Castle from the surrounding country. Such a proposal would, in my opinion, be objectionable in itself. What is wanted is a building which will not materially alter the familiar appearance of the Castle, and in themselves confer upon it a religious and religious character, and which will be a memorial to those who resist and conquer, will glorify it to those who resist and conquer, and by the perfection of its architecture and craftsmanship. Such a building, representing the memory of our fallen Scots, is possible, and the Scottish craftsmen exist who could carry it out.

The design also shows what is suggested. It is a memorial to the existing barracks, which has been the centre of the Castle, and there is a church building on the north side. The design is a memorial to the existing barracks, which has been the centre of the Castle, and there is a church building on the north side.

From the centre of the Castle a low vaulted passage would lead northward to the memorial building, which would be an octagon, 32 feet in diameter and 45 feet high. The design is a memorial to the existing barracks, which has been the centre of the Castle, and there is a church building on the north side.

To the north of the existing barracks, and centring on the north side of the Castle, there is a remarkable outcrop of rock, the highest point of rock on the Castle. The design is a memorial to the existing barracks, which has been the centre of the Castle, and there is a church building on the north side.

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the entire front who have upheld the traditions of their forefathers in bearing down this lion for a great cause—I am, your obedient servant,
Roderick Latham, A.R.S.A., F.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

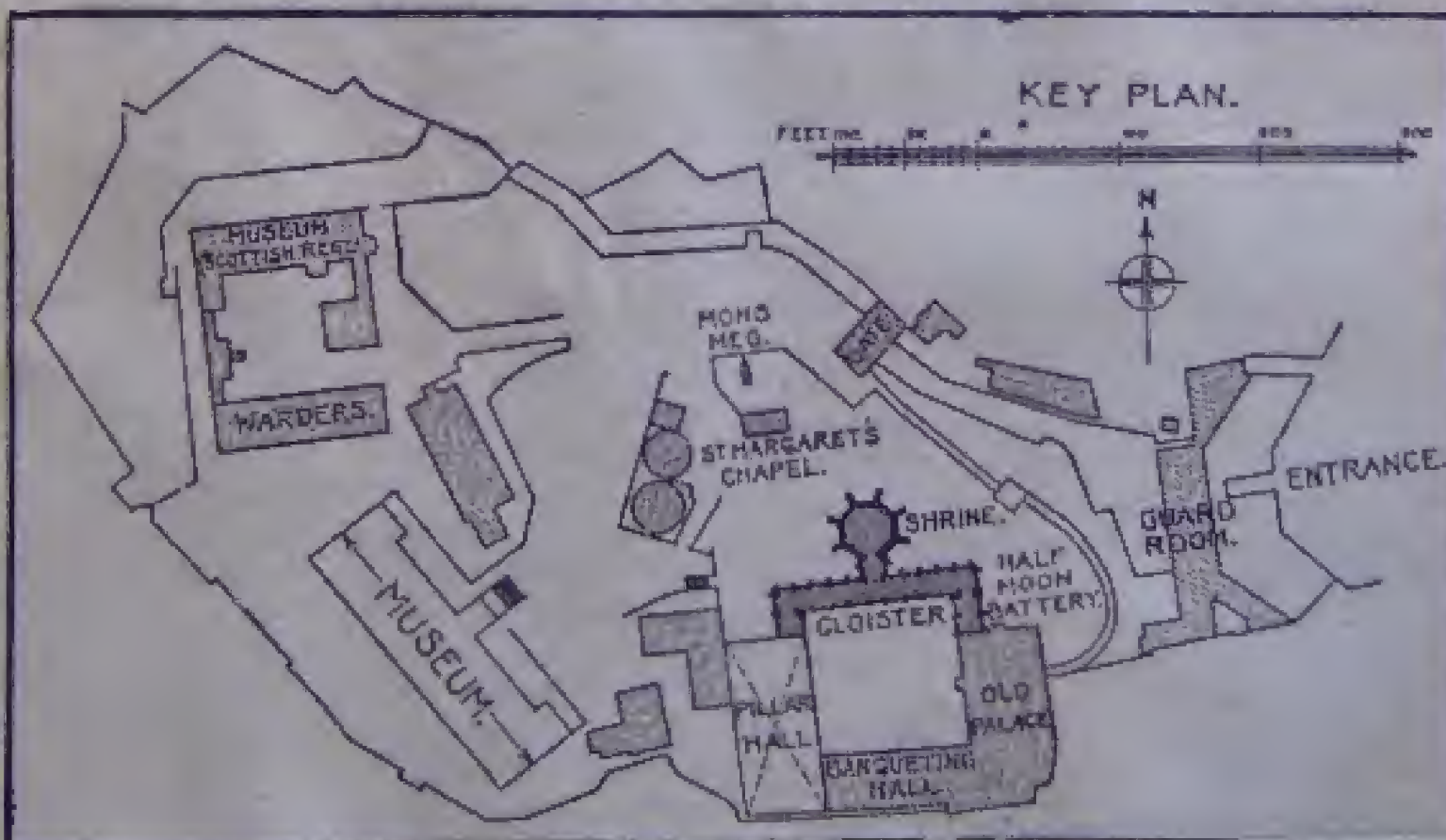
Mr J. Lawton Wingate desires to append this note:—

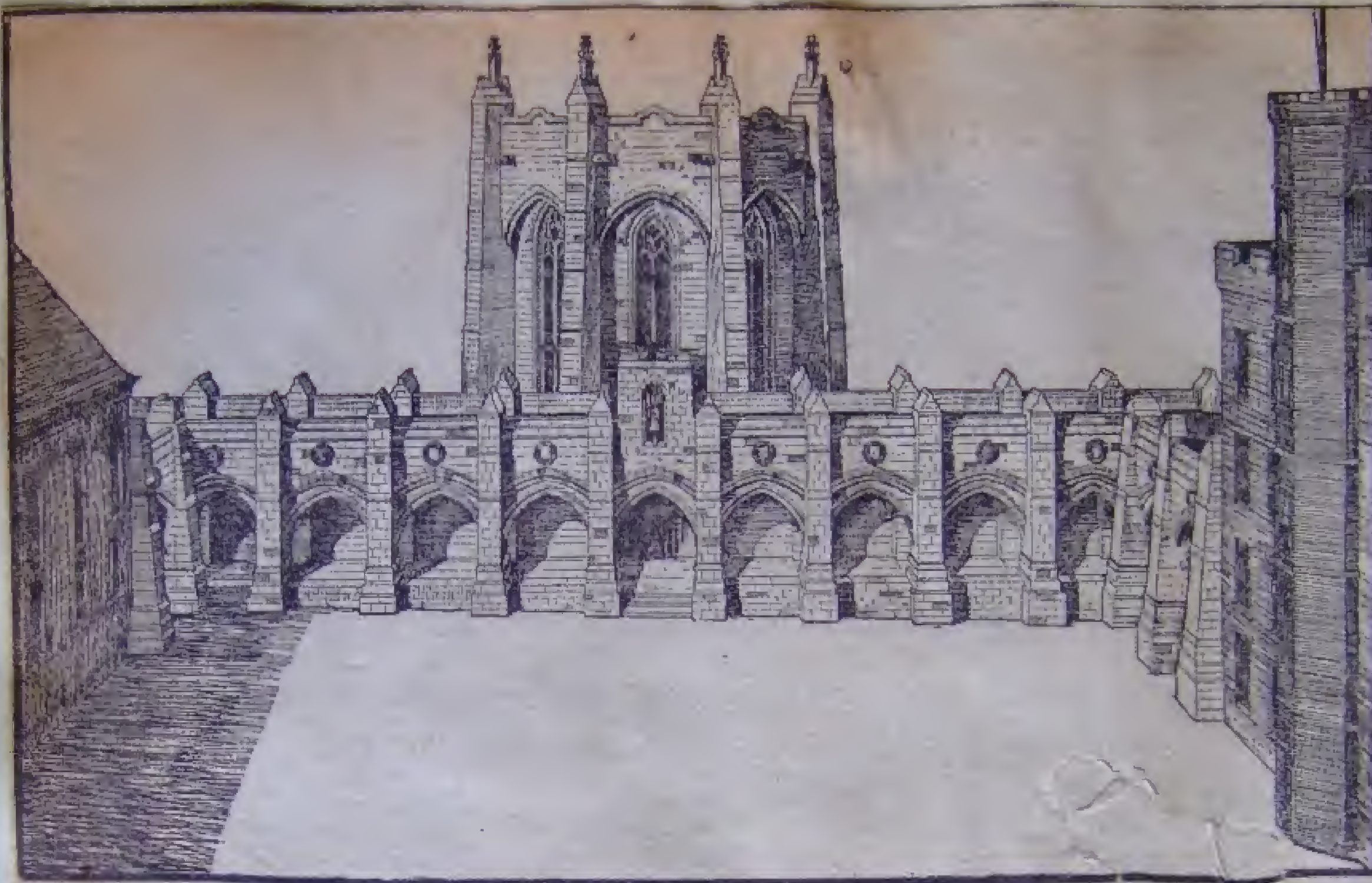
Edinburgh, 10th June 1919.

Mr Lawton Wingate, F.R.S.A., signed the report, as, in his opinion, it represented the views of the great majority of the Committee, and he agrees with the appropriation of the building on the lower ward as being in harmony with the preservation of the Castle as a National Monument; but in regard to a War Memorial, he is of opinion that the scheme is too complex, and is too exclusively a glorification of militarism, also it leaves out of account the great human elements which it would be desirable to memorialise and remember for ever—elements which will only make themselves clear after the lapse of some time.



AS SEEN FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





THE SHRINE OCCUPYING THE SITE OF BILLINGS' BUILDING IN CROWN SQUARE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, October 9, 1919.

SPADEWORK, in uncovering and piecing together the documentary foundations of local or of national history, is one of the most thankless as well as most laborious forms of research. There is the more reason for public acknowledgment of the service which the late Dr W. Maier Bryce has rendered in digging up out of the records, and preparing in the handsome form of the tenth volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," the story of "The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh," and for regret that he did not live to see the work on which he had expended so much time and pains issue from the Press. It is not too much to say that Dr Bryce has, as the result of this labour of love, withdrawn a veil that has hitherto hung over the past of the Southern Side of our city. By removing a mass of superincumbent tradition and hearsay, he has not only revealed the skeleton of the history of the Burgh Muir and of the Burgh Loch, but has done not a little to reclothe the dry bones with life, and to show once more that fact may be stranger than fiction. The relics of antiquity, the memorials of past events and of extinct burghal conditions, may be faint and scanty on that part of the Common Good lying outside the southern limits of Old Edinburgh. But with the aid of a guide who has so thorough a knowledge of where to look for and how to follow up his evidence, we are enabled to get a clear idea of many things in the origin and growth of these unward suburbs of the city which have hitherto been obscure, and discover many unsuspected hints of the past in the forms and lines of the modern highways and byways of the district.

We are invited first to correct false impressions which have been held in municipal and other quarters as to the original extent and the period of acquisition of this part of the town's possessions. It has been assumed that the Muir at one time included practically all the lands lying between the Burgh Loch on the north and the Powburn on the south, and between the Dalkeith Road on the east and the Broughmuirhead on the west. In particular, it has been persistently asserted, and has been received as history, that a large part at least of the Bruntsfield property was acquired by the first Warrender proprietor as a gift from the Corporation over which he presided. The old guardians of the town's lands and rights, under the pressure of circumstances and temptations which it is now difficult to estimate, were loose and often corrupt in the administration of their duties. But it seems that this special charge cannot be brought home to them. The Serjeanty lands of Bruntsfield—or Brounisfield, as they used to be called, after the King's Serjeant who had charge of them before they passed to the Launders and the Fairlies—were duly bought and paid for; and Dr Maier Bryce gives reasons for the belief that, like the adjoining lands of the Grange of St Giles and the Provost's lands of Whitehouse, of old pertaining to the Collegiate Church of Crichton, they at no time formed part of the Burgh Muir, by which they were enclosed, but were held on an earlier title from the Crown, in token of which, as is noted in the case of the Grange lands, the proprietors of the Grange Cemetery pay an annual *reddenda* of a pair of gloves—commuted to 5s. in money—to "the Prince and Steward of Scotland."

Another Old Edinburgh legend at the root of which the author of this volume makes perilous excavation is that, hallowed by Sir Walter Scott, which identifies the "Bore Stone," built against the western enclosing wall of Morningside Parish Church, as the site where the King's Standard was set up before the Scottish host marched for Flodden. There is cause for doubt whether the Royal Standard was flown on the Muir on the occasion. James IV., having, "with characteristic impatience, ridden off to the front" to look after his beloved guns, "at the time when he was expected at the muster." In compensation, proof is advanced that it was at the Borestone, "upon the common mure of Edinburgh," and not, as commonly supposed, at the "Buck Stone," well out of bounds on the western skirts of the Braids, that the possessors of the Barony of Penicuik were required to "render three blasts of the horn at the hunting of the King." For authentic examples of the spendthrift manner in which the Town Council dealt with the burgh property, especially after leave had been given to them, under the Crown Charter of 1508, to feu the burgh lands, one has not to search deep or far in the burgh records and chartularies. A flagrant instance, unthinkable in these days when Prohibition is in the air, was the agreement of February 1598 by which the "Town Council practically handed" over to the Fellowship and Society of "Brewers nearly half" of the Bruntsfield Links, followed by "the unwarrantable seizure" by the Society of almost the whole of the "remaining portion, round which they erected" walls in sign of their ownership, "as part of an arrangement by which the waters of the Burgh or South Loch—before then a chief source of the town's water supply—were appropriated for purposes of brewing." So essential a part

the life of the population was the brewing of good beer that a malling-house was made an indispensable requisite on the way into which, four centuries ago, a considerable portion of the Mair was parcelled out among the early tenants, one of whom was Chapman, builder of the Chapman in St Giles, and the father of Edinburgh.

Thus there were strong and powerful grounds for the complaints raised against the monopoly in selling ale that was sold to the Society—complaints that led to the high price and quality, one of the reasons being that "the Society daily consumed the Acts by selling the ale above twelve pence (the price of ale and besides, their ale and bread was not of sufficient strength relative to the price." There was great complaint in those days for efficient Food Control.

The Council were hard on the poor "gyres" who cut the grass on the south side of the Mair and perhaps the earliest "wild" protection on record is the prohibition of April 1581 that "no gyre women should pass within the South Loch to cut the grass thair, hary the burdis nortis, or away the eggs of the saming before the year six," under the pain of scourging.

At the same time, the "Muir" was made the receptacle for the infected and sick as a case of plague, the unfortunate "foul" people being accommodated after the Reformation behind the walls of the dissolved Nunnery of St Catherine's of the Sciennes, or in the upper part quarters besides St Roque's Chapel. Those who had the war of the Council seem to have had no difficulty in getting leave to break the ground of the links for "quarries."

It would be unjust to suggest that the Council two or three centuries ago had no concern for the amenity of the town or the recreation of the citizens. Even in 1582 that the tacksmen should have been to choose "an aiker" in any part of the Links for a quarry, where nobody else could have liberty to dig, it was stipulated that the should be "at a distance from the way where the neighbours play at golf."

And, in fact, has been the saviour of the Links and of the town rights. Through the Burgh Society, it is interposed successfully in 1791 to prevent the road to Mornington being carried to the east of Bright's House, and thus brought about the destruction of the western side of a "barren and dirty village inhabited by many poor people." But perhaps the most remarkable supplement paid by the municipality in 1718 was the exemption in 1718 from the impost placed on wines, of the wine "vended and consumed in the house on the Braithfield Links built by James Braithfield, called Golfhall," the only extension of this privilege being to the wine "used at the sacrament," and that "consumed to be used in the Lord Provost."

Scotsman 13th Oct 1919.

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club. Vol. X. The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh. By W. Moir Bryce. Printed for the Club by T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh.

Full notice has already been taken in our leading columns of the noble contribution to the history and topography of Edinburgh to which the president of the Old Edinburgh Club the late W. Moir Bryce, during years of a useful life, and abounding in transactions, offers such beautiful proof both of his powers of research and of his zealous and practical devotion to the interests of the Club and of the city. It only remains to say that his history of the Burgh Muir has been brought out in a manner that gratifies the eye as well as satisfies the mind; and that it is illustrated by old maps and prints that are nowhere else easy to find and consult.

The Glasgow Herald.
(Established 1783)
16th October 1919

EDINBURGH'S BURGH MUIR

The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh. From the "Records." By William Moir Bryce, F.R.S.E.
The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1917-18. (Edinburgh: Printed for the Club by T. & A. Constable.)

The late Mr. Moir Bryce was one of the original members of the Old Edinburgh Club. He was president at the time of his death, and he was probably the most prolific contributor to its records. This, his last, work is the most considerable in extent of his contributions, and it forms a fitting crown to his scholarly labours. Record-keeping was his business in life, and he has brought to that laborious task a more competent equipment of patience and care in research and of lucidity in presentation of the results.

The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, occupying part of the site of the ancient forest of Broomfield, where David I. had the encounter with the stag which led to the foundation of Holyrood Abbey, was granted to the city by that king about the first half of the twelfth century. It was the scene of many memorable events—of the gathering of the armies on six occasions; Scottish forces were assembled there, one of them being the one of the historical importance that ended at Flodden, of the capture, however, when the plague made its journey and left recurring visitations of the pestilence both the coming sorrows, where among ordinary misdeeds, the celebrated Montrose were coming up in batches on one occasion into of them together—and the body of the Great Montrose was ignominiously deposited; and of many another joyful and mournful happening. Within its region, too, not included in the royal grant, were other preparations—the house of St Giles, Braithfield, and Whitehouse. Of the transmission and development of these Mr. Moir Bryce has much to say, and his account is full and clear, and many misapprehensions and erroneous statements to which he has helped greatly in his enterprise by a key plan, the joint production of himself and Dr. Thomas Ross, the architectural authority.

The religious history of the Burgh Muir is associated mainly with the Convent of St Catherine of Siena, commemorated in the buildings (Siena) which, though here also was a chapel of St Roque, a saint whose business was to ward off the plague, and the name whose name is corruptly preserved in Glasgow's St Rollox. In an Edinburgh street the place is described as "the clappie commonly called St Rollox or Simon the black's chapel or link."

There were at one time or another five chapels in Scotland dedicated to this saint. The Convent of St Catherine of Siena was the only convent of the Dominican order ever seated in our country, and it was under the supervision of the Provincial Master of the Black Friars.

Incidentally we learn much of the affairs of Edinburgh associated with the Burgh Muir and the South Burgh Links, such as the obligation imposed by the Monks on all tenants of portions of the Muir to build blue for the manufacture of here and of the establishment under the auspices of the Town Council of The

Patronage and Society of the Burgh Muir. Bryce's history of the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh is a very early and unsuccessful attempt at a history of the Muir as to quality and price. Another curious reference to the Muir appears in the description of the Muir in a song recorded in "the house on the Braithfield Links built in the year 1718" by James Braithfield called Golfhall. This exception was connected with the playing of golf on these famous links, about the history of which Bryce in this book information that does not agree with accepted tradition.

There are few phases of Edinburgh civil life or of the country's political history that do not undergo examination in the handsome volume, which so fittingly concludes the work of a student to whom not only the Old Edinburgh Club but all lovers of Scottish history are under a deep debt of gratitude.

Members of the Old Edinburgh Club and Friends are invited

Edinburgh Architectural Association

LECTURE

"Old Edinburgh, and Some of its Buildings"

BY
HENRY F. KERR, Esq.
A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.)

IN THE

COLLEGE OF ART, LADY LAWSON STREET

On Thursday, 27th November 1919, at 7.30 p.m.

Chairman—T. P. MARWICK, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary, Old Edinburgh Club

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, November 28, 1919.

EDINBURGH'S OLD CLOSES.—The second public lecture of the current session of the Edinburgh Architectural Association was given last night in the College of Art Hall by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). Mr. L. P. Marwick, president, in the chair. Mr. Kerr's subject was "Old Edinburgh and some of its Buildings." The difference of set-out of the ancient city and the ecclesiastical township of the Canongate was pointed out. In the latter houses of courtyards were set in gardens, but within the city walls the houses were packed in close and piled store above store. Towards the close of the fifteenth century a move was made to give greater space among the houses, and small courts, like those at Riddle's Court, were formed, then larger ones a century later, like Milne's Court and St. James's Court, whereby more light and air were introduced into the alleys of the city. Later still this policy was carried out in Brown's Square, Argyle Square, and even beyond the confines of the old city wall in Allison's Square, and lastly George Square. By these and subsequent "improvements" many old buildings have been removed, more particularly the ancient and characteristic Nether Bow Port, the Black Thrope (in order to form Hunter Square), in the 16th century, and in later centuries Blackfriars Wynd, Advocates' Close, the Old Tolbooth, great parts of Castlehill, including the Gunga Palace, Heriway's House (Melbourne Place), and most of the two hundred closes and wynds of the old city in the 18th century not one now remains, and of the two thousand old "lands" only 22 now remained. In the 18th century the clearing away of two or three old lands did not matter much, but now when only 22 were left, to clear away one meant the destruction of a large fractional part of the old town. Some people seemed to think that all old buildings were slums. Mr. Kerr pointed out that the old buildings were not admired because they were slums, but in spite of their being slums. The buildings were not to blame for their present state, but the occupiers were, and not until the moral of the people was improved would slums vanish.

The Scotsman 16th Dec 1919

HISTORIC HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION.

A PLEA FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.

THE Town Council has at present under consideration an extensive scheme for the "clearance of slum areas," which affects various parts of the city, but falls most heavily, of course, on the old districts, in which the life of the past centuries has been conducted. There is no doubt that the districts scheduled require opening up, and that they contain many houses not fit for human habitation. On the other hand, it is to be kept in mind that at the present time there is extreme difficulty and great expense in building new houses, and that there is facing the authorities the fact that the war has stripped the country of money, and that there is going to arise a scarcity of capital, which may make it difficult for municipalities to raise loans. In the circumstances, the municipal authorities must take care to conserve what is good and sound in the districts scheduled for treatment, and wherever possible to reconstruct rather than to sweep away altogether such buildings as are still strong enough for remodelling. It is with this view that I desire to call attention to some old houses, which are landmarks, and tell the tale of certain events, which still appeal to the pride which Scotsmen have in their past history. There are very few houses going back even to the 17th century remaining in this historic city, and these it seems to me to be our duty to conserve if it be possible.

The most important group of houses which the citizens should protect is what may be called the Tailors' Hall group in the Cowgate. There are three buildings, dated respectively 1621, 1643, and 1644. The two latter are scheduled for destruction. They are strong and sound, and not only are they most undoubtedly interesting to antiquaries, but they show figures beautiful in themselves. The third building, dating 1621, is incorporated in a brewery, and is therefore safe from destruction for a time. In this last-named old building was enacted one of the most remarkable events in Scottish history—the consolidation of the

whole people of Scotland by written pledge into a united body—a league which proved strong enough to defeat the constituted authority of the United Kingdom. "The National League and Covenant" was drawn up in February 1638, it created an army, and faced Charles I. in arms on Dunblane in June 1639, forcing him to make the "Pacification of Berwick," which yielded to the League all that it demanded.

Proceeding along the Cowgate from the west, and passing under the arch of George IV. Bridge, the visitor will find on the right a tall, handsome tenement surrounded by graceful, ornamental gables, and over the principal entrance the motto, "O Magnificat the Lord with me, and let us exalt His name together. Anno Domini 1643," with the initials of the builder and his wife, "B. H." and "I. H." Another doorway on the same tenement has over it a sculptured tablet with "the device of two schoolmen carrying a barrel between them by means of a pole resting on the shoulder of each, technically styled a sling and ling." The device probably suggests the occupation of the old citizen who built the house. Continuing the line eastward is another "head," of the same height and general architectural character, although varying in details. This tenement is pierced by a broad archway leading to a courtyard, and is surmounted by a tablet containing the arms of the Tailors' Corporation—a huge pair of shears; the date 1811; and the inscription—

"Almighty God who found
us Built and crowned
This work with Blessings
Make it to abound."

Passing through the archway, the visitor is faced across the courtyard by the Tailors' Hall, the headquarters of the Tailors' Corporation, during the years when it was, perhaps, the strongest of the Edinburgh guilds. The hall has been in its day a very handsome building, although during the long years in which it has formed part of a brewery it has suffered considerably in personal appearance. It has had a storey added to its height, and a building has been placed against it on the north-east side. A sketch in Sir Daniel Wilson's "Traditions of Edinburgh" shows the hall before these additions were made. The entrance to the hall was through a boldly-moulded doorway in a square tower at the east end, which was surmounted by well-designed, cross-stepped windows. The entrance has the date 1621, and the following rhyming dedication:—

"To The Glorie of God and virtuous renowne
The companies of Tailors within this good
Towne"

For meeting of Their craft this Hall has erected
With trust in God's Goodness to be blessed
and Protected

On the pediment above the highest dormer window can also be made out the insignia of the shears, and the pious motto, "God give the Blessing To the Tailor craft in the Good Town of Edinburgh."

It was in this old hall that the Scottish people was "formed up" in the year 1638, to resist what the nation with singular unanimity believed to be an attack on their civil and religious liberty by Charles I. How the Tailors' Hall came to figure in this national struggle for freedom is a story of the olden times pleasant to relate. It was on the 23rd August of the previous year (1637) that Charles I., over-anxious for the salvation of the souls of his Scottish subjects, introduced a liturgy into the parish churches of Scotland, without consulting the men and women whose souls he had taken under his care. The consequence was a tremendous ferment all over the country; in Edinburgh it took the form of an outbreak in St. Giles' Church, for which Jenny Geddes gets the blame. The agitation against the Service Book got hotter and hotter as the days went on, and in November meetings were held by the different "orders" to organise resistance to the King. The result was the formation of a Committee in four sections, one representing the

There is only one side to the story. It is the thought that this national movement in the years following gradually got into the hands of fanatic, who rent it in pieces, and that the Covenant was ended by Cromwell's iron hand breaking its army to pieces, on the banks of the River Burn, east of Dunbar, on 2nd September 1650. Still, the inception and execution of The National League and Covenant is one of the noblest pages in Scottish history, and it is the bounden duty of the citizens of Edinburgh to conserve every stone which tells the story.

There is another 17th century house for which I should like to say a word. It is Nisbet of Dirleton's house at the head of Reid's Close, which is threatened by the Haddington Entry clearance on the south side of the Canongate. Nisbet came of a lawyer family, and had a large practice at the Bar in the time of Charles I. and Cromwell. He made a fortune, which he invested in the purchase of the estate of Dirleton, and in the building of a new mansion-house for the estate, the pleasant house of Archerfield. In 1684 John Nisbet was appointed Lord Advocate, receiving a knighthood, and at the same time he was appointed a Judge of Session, under the title of Lord Dirleton. He held these offices until 1697, being the last Lord Advocate who was at the same time a Judge. Nisbet is remembered by a legal book which he published under the quaint title of "Dirleton's Donbair." He is also held in memory for his merciless prosecutions of the Covenanters. Nisbet of Dirleton's house was erected in 1624, and is a striking example of the town mansion-house of the period. It seems a stout old house, which might be restored instead of being swept away.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

THE LATE MR C. E. GREEN.

EDINBURGH LAW PUBLISHER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr Charles Edward Green of Grassmount, Liberton, head of the well-known firm of Messrs W. Green & Son, publishers, St Giles Street, Edinburgh, which occurred early yesterday morning at Grassmount House. Mr Green, who was born in Edinburgh fifty-four years ago, was a student of medicine at Edinburgh University, when his father's death made it necessary for him to abandon his career and devote his energies to business. The small concern of which he then assumed the management was by his ability and enterprise steadily extended and developed until it became a great law publishing house. His numerous ventures were attended with uniform and deserved success. His encyclopaedias of Law and Medicine are familiar to all practising lawyers and physicians, his valuable collections of Law Reports have a place in every legal library, and most of the standard works written in recent years on law, medicine, accounting, and agriculture were published by him. He was the founder and proprietor of the *Scotts Law Times*, of the *Juridical Review*, which journal he also edited, and of the *Law Society Review*. Mr Green's time and talents, however, were not absorbed by his business. He was a man of wide and varied interests. A survival of his early training was shown in his exhaustive researches into the origin of disease. To this inquiry he devoted the labour of many years, the results of which are embodied in his monograph, *The Cause Problem*, a work that secured the attention of the Faculty and passed through several editions. A volume of Scots character sketches, entitled *Lives in a Lowland Parish*, and an admirable county history of

There are three points which strike the reader as he goes through the original sketches of these proceedings. First, the fundamental state of religious feeling—deep, strong, and sincere—thickly swept over almost the whole of Scotland. Second, the splendid organising ability of the men who directed the movement. They had to assist them in their task, as poets, as biographers, and readers which were ready only words, yet they managed to represent Scotland from the Borders to Southsea. They raised money; they organised an army, and had the shillies to clothe a General who led that volunteer army to victory. And third, the prominent part which the Scottish militia took in the movement. It is pleasant to read the old records, and discover so many names which are still well known all over Scotland.

East Lothian are his contributions to lighter literature. Some years ago Mr Green purchased the estate of Grassmount and St Catherine's, near Liberton. Thenceforward he took a keen interest in local affairs, and during the war acted as President of the Committee for the district and Chairman of the Prince of Wales's Fund. A popular and fluent speaker, his services were greatly in request, and he never refused them for any patriotic or charitable purpose. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and a director of the Edinburgh Mortgage Company, of Messrs Scott & Co., printers, and of Dr Guthrie's Libsons. His house was devoted to art and agriculture; he formed a valuable collection of paintings and formed successfully his own land. By his untimely death the publishing world loses a distinguished figure, the country a hospitable and genial neighbour, and his wide circle of acquaintances a generous and loyal friend.

PRINCES STREET AMENITY.

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION AND ELECTRIC TRAMWAY DELAY

The Council of the Cockburn Association, in their 42nd annual report, recall with regret the death of their President, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, and other members, and note changes in the list of office-bearers. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar has been elected as President of the Association. Sir J. Lorrie Macdonald, LL.D., has been elected as a member of Council. The Council have decided to ask four ladies to join the Council, and they have elected Lady Findlay of Abernethy, Mrs T. J. Millar, Miss M. R. Macleod, and Miss Rosaline Macon. The Council and the annual meeting to modern these elections. Now that the war is ended and peace has been proclaimed, it is hoped the citizens of Edinburgh will join the Association in increasing numbers. At present there are 221 life members and 136 annual members—i.e. all, 357 members.

OLD EDINBURGH BUILDINGS.

The Council have had before them the question of the preservation of old buildings in Edinburgh, and they believe that the following notes upon the subject will be found of general interest. The city is fortunate in having a large number of public buildings left in Edinburgh, of date prior to 1600. These are:—(1) The Castle, with its Parliament Hall, Queen Margaret's Chapel, and the Queen Mary's apartments; (2) St Giles; (3) the Parliament House; (4) Town Church; (5) Magdalen's Chapel; (6) the Palace of Holyrood House; (7) Holyrood Abbey; (8) Canongate Tolbooth. These are of such importance that their preservation is practically secured. The only domestic buildings dating from 1600-1650 of importance in the case of their having distinctive Scottish character, which remain on the chief streets of the Old Town, are:—

- In CANONGATE, one building—
Canongate House. Very much altered internally, but in good preservation.
- In LAWSMARKET, three or four buildings—
Glasgow's Land. Unimpaired, a very fine (now) the only remaining example of the twinned gabled tower.
- Bradley Close. Front building and two wings, mostly unimpaired, but latter rather plain, but having characteristic gables.
- In HIGH STREET, two buildings—
John Knox House, Manby House. Both restored, the latter under the auspices of the Cockburn Association.
- In CANONGATE, five or six buildings—
Playhouse Close. Good, but injured by accident and paint.
- Canongate Tolbooth. Kept in good repair, hardly altered.
- In THE TOWN, three buildings—
Murray House. Restored.
- Nelson's House. Very fine example of early type, but badly out of repair.
- Cottages at Holyrood. Small, but very characteristic.
- In CORNMARKET, one or two buildings—
Tadlow's Hall. Front building a noble front, now somewhat discoloured by the S.S.C. building. In back, restored internally, but very old, and with large window space.
- In TOWNMARKET, one building—
Old apothecary house, no worth note. One of the best valuable remaining houses, as it is of early date, and has the original character of the building.

Of these, which number about fifteen in all, four are at present in a very poor state of repair, and some are again structures, and these are the most interesting and valuable as historical relics. There are a number of buildings dating from about 1700. These have a certain stark dignity, but have no claim as compared with the fine gabled buildings which carry on the tradition of the period of Independence. There are also certain houses or portions of houses of early date in various cloes, but so hidden away that they can only readily be found by people well acquainted with the Old Town. Today the "Royal Mile" of Edinburgh can only show an average of six houses on each side to uphold its claim to this title. It is hoped that the Town Council will use every means in their power to preserve as many as possible of the few remaining specimens of the old buildings of distinctly Scottish character in the chief streets of the Old Town.

ELECTRIC TRAM IN PRINCES STREET

In view of the transfer of the cable tramway system in this city into the hands of the Town Council, and the consequent prospect that the electrification of the tramway system would become an urgent question, the Council appointed a special Sub-Committee to deal with the matter. This Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Council, is, says the report, confining itself to the aesthetic aspect of the question, mainly with the object of trying to secure that Prince Street shall not be disfigured by overhead wires, with a forest of unsightly standards necessary to support them. The fact that the question of Prince Street was postponed by the Town Council for a period of two years showed that there was some difference of opinion as to how it should be dealt with. This has afforded time for all who have the best interests of the city at heart to strengthen the hands of those in the Town Council who are holding out against an act of vandalism, which, if consummated, would bring lasting discredit upon the present generation of citizens. Fortunately, events now appear to be moving in the direction of considerable delay in the electrification proposals being carried out. Meanwhile, public opinion may make itself felt and respected, and there is little, if any, doubt that the whole tenor of that opinion is in favour of the view that the adoption of the overhead system would be fatal to the beauty of Prince Street, and cannot be permitted. Confirmation is expressed at the abandonment of the Queensferry tramway scheme.

WAR MEMORIALS

At the invitation of the Royal Scottish Academy there has been formed a General Committee representative of public bodies throughout Scotland to act as an advisory authority, to which those charged with the erection of war memorials in Scotland might look for guidance. The Council of the Association were asked to nominate one representative to act upon this General Committee, and Dr Thomas Ross was appointed. This Committee has been consulted in connection with a large number of the proposed war memorials and given valuable assistance.

Members will recollect that through the agency of the Association new windows representing the art of stained glass at its highest level are to be placed in the present inadequate lights in St Margaret's Chapel at the Castle. Mr Douglas Strachan had been the designer before the outbreak of the war, but during its course his work has necessarily been brought to a standstill, while he himself gave personal service to the military authorities. He has now reorganised his studio, and through money pressed with accumulations of work, he confidently hopes to be able to complete the lights by the end of the winter.

For the period from 1st January 1918 to 31st September 1918 there is a balance in hand of £14, 10s. 11d., exclusive of the sum in respect of the Queen Margaret Chapel scheme. The Public Accounts Commission in opposing the Queensferry tramway scheme, referred to London Parliamentary agents see 2.58, 4s. 11d.

Scotsman 10th January 1920

Letters to the Editor.

OLD EDINBURGH HOUSES.

University of Edinburgh, January 30, 1920.

Sir,—The awakened public interest in our Old Edinburgh houses is a very satisfactory sign of the times. The Cockburn Association has made it a constant aim to secure as far as is practicable their preservation, on the ground that the character of Old Edinburgh architecture depends, not on a few outstanding monuments, but on the noble blocks of our great "lands," piled deep and massed, close and high, which, if not presenting what purists would call "architecture," are so monumental in their masses, so effective in their grouping, so varied in their perspective views, at times so quaint and expressive in their details, that their aesthetic as well as their historical value is very great. If the old West Bow still survived and preserved its ancient frontages, the effect of it, with the ascent and the two curves to work magic in the ever-changing perspectives, would be by far the finest thing of the kind in the world. When these seventeenth or eighteenth century houses are removed, the structures that may take their place—Tren Square is an example—though no doubt excellent from certain points of view, are not beautiful, and are totally devoid of Edinburgh character. Fortunately difficulties in the way of preservation are in some respects not so great in Edinburgh as in many other old cities, for in the first place our buildings are of massive stonework, not of brick or in the half-timber technique. I have heard, once even from the lips of a high civic official, the term "tumble-down" applied to the structures in question, but the truth is that, though perhaps internally and in the matter of roofing out of repair, they are distinctly not "tumble-down," and, in fact, it is sometimes not easy to get them down. When the particularly fine old house at the corner of the West Bow and the Lawnmarket was destroyed about forty years ago, by one of the worst acts of vandalism in the city records, it is said that the greatest difficulty was experienced in breaking up the tremendously solid walls of the inner structure.

In the second place, as many must have noticed, the old fronts are, as a rule, well supplied with windows. Their fenestration, or the ratio of window space to the whole surface of the facade, is often remarkably good. The front of Mylne's Court to the Lawnmarket is an example, and may seem at a first glance to be almost all window. This means that there is ample access for light and air to the interiors, and that the external facades of the blocks, on which depends their æsthetic charm, need not, as a rule, be interfered with. In dealing recently with the building last mentioned, the Town Council has given a most valuable object-lesson in preservation. The structure has been entirely remodelled internally, and the houses in it are quite delightful little residences, looking out at the back on to Mylne's Court, which is the best bit of old residential Edinburgh still left to us. All honour to the civic authorities who planned and carried out, at a considerable cost, this admirable work. What we need now is the same spirit in all dealings with the old properties in the city, the fate of which is now trembling in the balance.—I am, &c.

G. BALDWIN BROWN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Tuesday, January 13, 1920.

Edinburgh citizens and Edinburgh visitors take pleasure in her stones. To the lovers and students of Scottish history, the Old Town is their Mount Zion, and its very dust to them is dear. It is impossible for those who know something about the demolitions and reconstructions of former years to hear without a spasm of apprehension that plans are again in contemplation for the levelling and rebuilding of portions of the more ancient part of the city which for centuries have been the home of traditions, and, in their outward aspects, the delight of persons of taste and a magnet drawing hither pilgrims from distant lands. It is feared, not without reason, that in the process of "clearing slum areas" attention will be again given not only first, but last and solely, to considerations of sanitation and of immediate cost and profit. Nobody questions the right of the health of the population and of the comfort and well-being of the dwellers in the venerable houses that fringe our "King's Way" to have a foremost place in the settlement of the problem of what buildings should be pulled down, and of what should be erected in their stead. But is it not possible to reconcile with the claims of sanitation those of history and of æsthetics, and even those of economy? A treasure, even of the material kind, resides in structures that are closely associated with the civil, religious, and literary annals of the city and kingdom; and instances can easily be cited—some of them are pointed to by Professor Baldwin Brown in a letter we published yesterday—in which irreparable injury has been done to Old Edinburgh by the carrying out of schemes of "improvement," which have robbed it of an essential part of its charm and powers of attraction. Changes, like the demolition of the picturesque edifice at the Bowhead, conceived in ignorance and executed in haste, have been repented of when too late; they have deprived the city of assets the value of which can now be made appreciable to the utilitarian mind—or part of its heritage from the past, which it is beyond the power of art or money to restore. Remembrance of former errors and losses of the kind make the public watchful and critical in entertaining new housing and improvement plans which, it is understood, imply the destruction of features of the street and house architecture of long-past generations. Dr John Harrison drew attention to the subject in an interesting article, which appeared in our columns on the 16th of last month, and it is satisfactory to observe that the Cockburn Association has taken up the subject. In the report of that body, the importance of "the preservation of the Old Buildings in Edinburgh" is understated rather than exaggerated. It might be possible to show that the "Royal Mile" still possesses more than "an average of six houses on each side to uphold its claim to the title." But if buildings, as relics of buildings, belonging to the period when Edinburgh was a residence of Royalty have become rare on the line of the High Street and Canongate, and in the fringing wynds and closes, there is all the more cause for keeping jealous watch over their preservation.

Some of these dwellings are well assuredly the best at the hands of the modern world. But others, and these among the most valuable of our "burghal relics," are neglected and neglected. The most notorious, or notorious, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosneath, who lived in the Lower High Street, once wrote that home is an investment in dividends on which are paid only to our ghosts. The remark is peculiarly true of these old houses. They repay the community that owns them with interest—in all senses of the word—in proportion to their age and reputation, even when they have become almost or skeletons of their former selves.

The point is not confined to the historic buildings between the Castle and Holyrood. No should public care and interest be concentrated by buildings that can carry back their story to the fighting times of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries. After Court and Parliament had taken flight, after the last echoes of the civil wars had died down, the High Street and its adjacent thoroughfares were to be a home and centre of art and letters, of wit and learning. Houses in which dwelt the arbiters of taste and makers of literature of the era that preceded and included that of Burns and Scott are coming to their own in maturity of age and time, and claim the right to be cared for and handed down. There are other buildings, as Dr Baldwin Brown reminds us, that, without possessing a special title on the ground of antiquity, or historical or literary association, call for preservation as being an element in the impression which Old Edinburgh makes on all who know it—so monumental are they in their masses, so solemn in their grouping, so varied in their perspective, at times so quaint and responsive to their details. The Grassmarket and the Cowgate, as other correspondents have pointed out, are capable of being greatly improved in the matter of health and comfort, while their too scanty remains of ancient life are reverently preserved. The Town Hall, in the Cowgate, on behalf of which Dr Harrison has made a special appeal, is a "burghal relic" on the ground both of history, identified with the National League and Covenant, and the Edinburgh Trades Union, and its remarkable architectural features and its surroundings of emblems and inscriptions. It is unthinkable that these remains of a critical period of our world should go the way of so many of our landmarks, and be irretrievably lost, or at least divorced from the original sites. It has been urged that in the housing schemes which have been, or are about to be, brought under the notice of the Municipal Authority, the dwellings in these "slum areas" deserve particular consideration, as they will be rated in order to help in supplying workpeople of a higher social grade with homes in the suburbs at low-rental costs. But it has also been shown—and the treatment of Wynd's Court, in the Lawnmarket, has been cited as an example—that the framework of the characteristic structure in Old Edinburgh is so massive and substantial, and their "decoration"—or rather of window space to the surface of the front—so good in every case, that they can be converted into what may be considered model workmen's houses at a comparative ease, and, at the present high rate of building materials, with large saving of cost. Thus, with improved housing accommodation can be combined the preservation of the features and

relics of the Edinburgh of past times to be the pride and delight of the Edinburgh of to-day.

Scotsman 15th Jan 1920

EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL.

HOUSING SCHEME ARRANGEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SLUM PROPERTY.

A meeting of Edinburgh Town Council was held yesterday—Lord Provost Chalmers presiding.

IN VANE SEARCHING. In answer to Mr Drummond Shanks, Mr Ross, Chairman of the Markets Committee, said that they had had repeated exhibitions of the method of killing animals at the slaughter-house by bull cart-riders. The Committee were present on each occasion and they were unanimously of opinion that they had not seen anything which was so efficient or satisfactory as the present method of slaughtering the animals with pole-arms. They did not propose to make any change before they saw something better than they had seen.

Mr Shanks asked if the Committee had considered the question of making the method of slaughtering optional.

Mr Ross said that had not been considered.

REDEMPTION OF OLD EDINBURGH. A letter was read from the secretary of the Old Edinburgh Club sending representations regarding the preservation within the slum areas of buildings possessing historical associations or exhibiting the architectural characteristics of past periods of our national history. It was pointed out that the suggestion of the Club had been directed to the scheme at present under the consideration of the Town Council for dealing with many of the buildings in the Old Town which had been certified by the Medical Officer for Health as unfit for occupation. They were convinced that the entire disappearance of some of these properties would be an irreparable loss, and it was urged that before any building was condemned to entire demolition care should be taken to ascertain whether it was not possible, while retaining the interior to essential reconstruction, to retain the outside walls, especially the street elevation, and so preserve the external appearance of the buildings.

Mr Watson, moving that the matter be referred to the Public Health Committee, said he could add little to what had been so well said by Professor Baldwin Brown and in *The Scotsman*.

Mr Watson said he hoped this would not delay progress in dealing with the housing problem.

Mr Watson said he hoped this would not delay progress in dealing with the housing problem.

The motion was approved.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the CITY CHAMBERS on the afternoon of *Friday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

W. B. BLAICKIE, Esq., LL.D., D.L., Honorary Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

A large attendance of Members is desired.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1920.

BUSINESS

Annual Report and Balance-Sheet (print annexed).
Election of Office-Bearers and Council; and
Any other competent business.

REPORT

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Twelfth Annual Report.
During the year ending 31st December 1919 there were 19 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 15 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held :—

1. LECTURE

On the evening of Thursday, 20th February 1919, a meeting of the Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, when a lantern lecture on 'Gourlay's House and its Memories' was delivered by Mr.

W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. (Scot.). Mr. William Cowan, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided over a large attendance.

2. REGISTER HOUSE

By permission of the late Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B., Deputy-Clerk Register, the Office-Bearers and Council visited the Register House on the afternoon of Saturday, 22nd March 1919. Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Professor R. K. Hannay acted as guides.

3. EXHIBITION OF MAPS AND PLANS OF EDINBURGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

By invitation from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society the members had the privilege of visiting the Exhibition in the Society's Rooms during April 1919.

4. BONALY TOWER

On the afternoon of Saturday, 17th May 1919, by permission of the Trustees of the late Mr. David Simson, the members visited Bonaly Tower. Mr. W. Forbes Gray acted as leader in the absence of Councillor John Harrison, C.B.E.

5. GRACEMOUNT AND ST. CATHERINE'S WELL

By permission of the late C. E. Green, Esq., F.R.S.E., the members visited Gracemount and St. Catherine's Well on the afternoon of Saturday, 21st June 1919. Mr. Green acted as leader, and with Mrs. Green entertained the company to tea.

6. LECTURE

By invitation of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, the members attended at the College of Art on the evening of Thursday, 27th November 1919, when a lantern lecture on 'Old Edinburgh and Some of its Buildings' was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). Mr. John Watson, F.R.I.B.A., presided.

All the excursions were well attended by members and their friends, and the thanks of the Club are due to those who acted as leaders.

DEATH OF DR. W. MOIR BRYCE, PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB

At a meeting of the Council, held on 28th October 1919, Mr. William Cowan, one of the Vice-Presidents, who presided, referred in feeling terms to the great loss the Club had sustained through the death of the President, Dr. W. Moir Bryce, and on his motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

'The Council desire to record their sense of the great loss the Club has sustained in the death of the President, Dr. Moir Bryce. Dr. Bryce became a member of the Club at its foundation in 1908. He was elected a member of Council in 1910, a Vice-President in 1913, and President in 1914. To the Book of the Club for 1909 he contributed articles on the Flodden Wall and on the Covenanters' prison, and the succeeding volumes contain several important and interesting articles from his pen. During the last years of his life he was engaged on the exhaustive history of the Burgh Muir, which forms the volume recently issued to the members. To all his work for the Club, Dr. Bryce gave ungrudgingly both of his time and of his great professional knowledge, and his contributions remain as models of careful research and painstaking accuracy. The Council instruct the Secretary to send an extract of this Minute to Mrs. Bryce, with an expression of their deep sympathy with her and her daughter in their bereavement.'

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH BUILDINGS

The Council have recently had under consideration a scheme at present before the Town Council for dealing with a large number of old houses which have been condemned by the Public Health Authority.

A memorandum has now been prepared and presented to the Town Council calling attention to certain of these houses which are of great importance both historically and architecturally, and asking that every effort should be made to preserve these either in their entirety or so far as concerns their external features.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

The tenth volume of the Book of the Club, being that for the years 1917 and 1918, was issued to members in September last.

It is intended that the volume for 1919 should contain the following :—

Lord Provost Stewart and the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745, by Dr. Blaikie.

A further instalment of extracts from the Tolbooth Records, by Mr. Fairley.

A plan of the Old Town as it was about the middle of the eighteenth century, with explanatory notes, by Mr. Henry F. Kerr.

Oldenburg Club

For the Year ending 31st December 1919

CHARGE		DISCHARGE	
I. Funds at close of last Account:—		I. Transactions:—	
(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt,	£400 0 0	Volume X.—Printing, Indexing, and Binding,	£347 12 3
(b) Less—Balance due to Honorary Treasurer,	4 0 9	Postage, Delivery, etc.,	5 17 7
	£395 19 3	J. Bartholomew for Key Plan of Incegh Muir of Edinburgh,	25 0 0
Arrears of Subscriptions,	7 12 0		£378 10 0
	£402 11 3	II. Expenses of Meetings,	4 15 6
II. Subscriptions:—		III. Printing and Stationery,	16 10 5
For year 1918 (350 Members at 10s. 6d.),	£183 15 0	IV. Miscellaneous—Postages, etc.,	10 16 4
Less—Paid in advance in 1918,	1 11 6	V. Funds at close of this Account:—	
	£182 3 6	(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt,	£205 19 7
25 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	£12 1 6	(b) In hands of Honorary Treasurer,	0 10 10
6 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	9 16 0		£206 10 5
For year (1929), 8 Members in advance,	4 4 0	(c) Arrears:—	
For year (1929), 1 Library in advance,	0 16 6	For year 1917—	0 2 6
	17 11 0	1 Associate,	
	199 14 6	For year 1918—	
		1 Associate,	£0 3 0
		1 Member,	0 10 6
		For year 1919—	0 13 0
		1 Associate,	£0 2 6
		6 Members,	3 3 0
		1 Library,	0 10 6
			3 16 0
			211 1 11
			£621 14 9
III. Interest on Deposit Receipts,			
V. Transactions sold,			

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treasurer,
Edinburgh, 10th January 1950.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1949, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and substantiated.
W. MELVILLE SMITH, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

THOMAS R. WILKINSON, U.S. Sen., Tennessee.

W. M. L. SYM, C.A., Hon. Fellow.

Old Edinburgh Club.

21 Rutland Street,
Edinburgh, 24th January 1920.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

In terms of Rule IV. the Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. for the current Session is now due, and I shall be glad to receive payment thereof at your convenience.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS B. WHITSON.

Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A.,
Hon. Treasurer,
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB,
21 Rutland Street.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose p. 10s. 6d. in
payment of my Subscription for the current Session.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).....

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch

Telephone, 9380.

EDINBURGH, Friday, January 30, 1920.

SOAP AND WATER FOR THE SLUMS.

DR BLAIR'S SUGGESTION.

Dr W. B. Blair, D.L., who presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club which was held in the City Chambers this afternoon, made reference to the failing health of Lord Rosburgh, which prevented him being present at the meeting, and said that the services he had rendered to the Club would never go out of their memory.

Referring to the proposed erection of a national war memorial on the Castle Rock, Dr Blair said he had the assurance of the Duke of Atholl that there was no intention of touching any of the ancient buildings on the Rock. Such a shrine if well done would add an exceedingly suitable chapter to the history of Edinburgh which was written on the walls of the Castle.

Regarding the tramways, he thought far too much had been made. Nothing in the nature of tramways could permanently disfigure the city. Its history and traditions would still remain.

Alluding to the city's improvement schemes, particularly the sanitary schemes, he thought the sanitary authorities should turn their attention to the value of soap and water. The present condition of our slums was in many cases due to a want of soap and water. If in these socialistic days the inhabitants did not see their way to supply them, perhaps the authorities might consider it their duty to do so. Soap was perhaps dear, but water was cheap. Whatever was done they should repair what was "replicable," rather than that there should be any destruction of historical buildings to which Edinburgh owed so much. (Applause.)

Mr Wm. Cowan was elected president in place of the late Dr Moir Bryce.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 31, 1920.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

CARS, CLEARANCES, AND THE CASTLE.

Dr W. B. Blair presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held yesterday in the City Chambers. In moving the approval of the annual report, said they regretted Lord Rosburgh was not there to preside over the gathering, as he had done on previous occasions. His help and advice would never go out from their memory. The Chairman also paid a tribute to the work of Mr Moir Bryce, mentioning the gifts which he had made of articles of archaeological interest. During the eleven years the Club had existed, they had produced monographs, historical, biographical, traditional, and artistic. Lord Rosburgh had said that to enjoy Edinburgh you must not only know the town itself, but you must know the traditions of it. It had been their programme to interpret these traditions to their members and to the world at large.

THE CASTLE MEMORIAL SCHEME.

With regard to the National War Memorial which it was proposed to put up on the Castle, Dr Blair said he had read with the greatest care the Duke of Atholl's memorandum. The real point of the proposal was the erection of a shrine on the Castle Rock to the memory of those noble lords who fell in the great war. They would remember Lord Rosburgh's letter to the papers, imploring that Edinburgh Castle, which was a history of the city and the country, should not be meddled with. When he thought of the Duke, whose name, family, and title were a part of the history of Scotland, he was certain he would do nothing to injure the stone history of Scotland, and he was glad to think his successor, the Duke who was to do the work, was Sir Robert Lorimer. For nine centuries they had

seen building at the Castle. The new building would not interfere with its ancient history; it was simply adding a chapter to the history of the country. This shrine, if well done, seemed to him an exceedingly suitable chapter to add to the history of Edinburgh.

TOO MUCH FOSS ABOUT TRAMWAYS.

Dr Blair proceeded to say he thought there had been far too much fuss made about the tramways. If they walked along and looked at Edinburgh and Arthur's Seat and the Castle Rock, and the Old Town rising across the valley, they could only think that anything in the way of tramway disfigurement was merely rudimentary and primitive and something passing—a stick or string that would soon pass away. The old city would remain there. There was an old saying—"The mulberry tree lives long, the mulberry parish quickly." The old city was the mulberry tree. The stick or string, whether it were in Prince's Street or not, was little more than a scaffolding of a building that was being repaired, and would disappear long before the old city itself.

It was fortunate that they had as colleagues in the Club the Lord Provost and the Magistrates and Councillors of Edinburgh. They had also the good fortune of having on the Council the City Engineer, Mr Campbell. They could therefore all work together, and with regard to the improvement schemes it was well to have the assurance that anything done in connection with the scheme would not have the faintest effect on the historical buildings of Edinburgh. They could look forward with happiness to the Health Department scheme of removing certain slums that probably would be better away.

BREWING TERMINATED.

They must think of Edinburgh's industries. Edinburgh had few staple industries. One was brewing, which was one of the most ancient institutions. Edinburgh was famous for beer before it became famous for whisky. Whisky was a parvenu. Printing, another industry of Edinburgh, was more modern. He did not know whether any of them were "Frissonian," but he knew there was a movement that might injure the brewing industry. It was also possible that economic reasons might injure the industry of printing. They had, however, one great asset, and that was Edinburgh's history. It had been the Club's business to be a sort of conscience to the Town Council. In improvement schemes there was one item which the sanitary authorities might well remember, and that was the value of soap and water. He was afraid in many of their slums the slumminess had arisen from the want of soap and water. If in these Socialistic days the inhabitants would not apply soap and water, it might be the duty of the authorities to do so. Soap and water might be infinitely cheaper than an improvement scheme. No member would view with satisfaction the destruction of these historical buildings to which Edinburgh owed so much.

Dr Thomas Ross seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. He pointed out with regard to the discovery of David's Tower in the Castle, that the late Mr Blair had informed the Architectural Association twenty years ago of the location of the tower. He was sure all the members of the Club would do all they could to preserve the antique parts of Edinburgh. They should take care, also, that no building disappeared without some record of it being kept.

Mr Wm. Cowan was elected president on the motion of the Chairman. On the motion of Mr W. Kinloch Allan, Messrs Thomas Ross, LL.D., Robert E. Skinner, and John Geddis were elected vice-presidents, and Mr Lewis A. MacRiechie was re-elected honorary secretary. On the motion of Mr William Baird, the Rev. William Burnet and Messrs John Russell, Charles R. Hoag Watson, and James H. Jamieson were appointed members of Council.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was accorded on the motion of Mr Addison Smith, C.B.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

Mr Walter D. Blair, LL.D., D.L., occupied the chair at the annual meeting to the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday, of the Old Edinburgh Club, and moved the adoption of the report. At the outset he expressed regret at the change of the absence of Lord Rosburgh, the honorary president of the club. He was sure the secretary of the club would go on to Lord Rosburgh, and that the recollection of the services his Lordship had rendered to the club would never leave their memory. (Applause.) After referring to the valuable work accomplished by the club during the 12 years of its history, the Chairman said their present interests were three—the National War Memorial, the tramways in Prince's Street, and the Corporation's proposed scheme of city improvement. Of the National War Memorial he would only say that, having read the Duke of Atholl's memorandum, he found that the real point of the scheme was that it proposed to erect a shrine on Edinburgh Castle rock to the memory of the noble lords who fell in the great war. Lord Rosburgh had written in the press yesterday that Edinburgh Castle should not be meddled with, but he (the chairman) had the assurance of the Duke of Atholl that there was no intention of touching the present battlements, the intention being simply to add this shrine, for which there was a suitable site. And when they thought of the Duke of Atholl, whose name, whose family and title were part of the history of Scotland, he was perfectly certain anything would be done to injure Edinburgh Castle. But he was glad to think that the Duke's conduct in the scheme was far Robert Lorimer. For nine centuries there had been buildings on Edinburgh Castle rock. The new building would not interfere with the ancient structure; it would merely add a new and an exceedingly suitable chapter to the history of Edinburgh as it was written on the walls of the Castle. (Applause.)

Turning on the subject of tramways, Dr Blair said anything in the way of tramway disfigurement was merely rudimentary and primitive—the old city would remain. Edinburgh, he pointed out, had few staple industries. Two of them were threatened. There was a movement that might possibly injure brewing, and there was also possible that economic reasons might injure the industry of printing. But they had one great asset—the history of Edinburgh, which was written in stone on the Old Town. (Applause.)

Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., seconded, and the report was adopted. Mr William Cowan was elected president of the club in succession to the late Mr Wm. Moir Bryce, LL.D.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Tuesday, February 10, 1920.

AN OLD DIRECTORY'S STORY.

EDINBURGH 100 YEARS AGO.

(By a Correspondent.)

A POSEY Office directory is not a volume usually associated with interesting reading or regarded as a source of enlightenment on manners and customs of the people or the conditions of life in the locality, yet as the years pass a surprising amount of information on these subjects may be gleaned from such a record, while progress of time in this direction or in that stands out with striking emphasis. This is particularly marked in the case of a city like Edinburgh. Perusal of a century-old directory throws, for instance, remarkable light on the extent to which London has displaced Edinburgh as a Capital, even to the manner in which the city has been swifter locomotion and other economic factors have revolutionised the habits of all men and conditions of men.

It is not, however, a volume usually associated with interesting reading or regarded as a source of enlightenment on manners and customs of the people or the conditions of life in the locality, yet as the years pass a surprising amount of information on these subjects may be gleaned from such a record, while progress of time in this direction or in that stands out with striking emphasis.

OLD LOCOMOTION.

The city has of course made progress in other directions, while plainly decayed in the connections just referred to. Reference to the street map shows the New Town just in process of formation. The Newington, Morningside, and Maryfield districts were practically wholly unbuild. Green fields—a farm even—must have stretched between Edinburgh and Leith. No thought of amalgamation then? Stage coaches ran between the city and all parts of Scotland. The mail coach covered the distance between Edinburgh and London in forty-six hours, and to Aberdeen in fifteen and a half. "Passage boats" plied thrice daily on the Union Canal; while various "smacks" and "traders" sailed from Leith to London, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, and other places, and the "Australian Company" had four "ships" (all under 500 tons) for the regular conveyance of goods and passengers between Leith and New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, as the notice bears. Picture today such a journey in a ship of 450 tons! Carriers conveyed goods to and from the city from all parts of Scotland and England, from Beaulieu, Inverness, and Aberdeen in the north to Birmingham, Manchester, and even London in the south. The Sedan chair was still an ordinary means of locomotion, and chair makers and chairmen were frequently met with; and it was then as necessary as now to protect "farms" against exorbitant charges and unreasonable and illegal treatment. There were no daily papers in Scotland in the days of our Directory, but *The Scotsman* appeared twice weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. On the other hand, there were nine private banking concerns in the city, in addition to the joint-stock banks we know to-day; while a considerable number of insurance companies had already come into existence, and occupy a large part of the appendix with their advertisement.

VANISHED TRADES.

The trades and occupations reveal many vanished crafts, unusual designations, and weird combinations of avocation, with, alas, a certain sycophantic worship of things English, a somewhat childish but none the less pathetic desire to keep up the old "Court connection." Various tailors add the words "from London," in the hope of capturing popular favour; while every "Royal tradesman" has taken care to publish the fact. Thus we have the King's Master Mason, Architect, Carpenter, Tailor, Confectioner, and even Vinegar Maker for Scotland, with a host of others, such as Danish Manufacturer, Pernik Maker, Grocer, Purrier, and Pastry Baker. Among the more curious entries are the Taskman of Salisbury Crags (presumably of the grazing in the King's Park), "Mason and Smoke Curer," "Mason and Spirit Dealer," "Lapidary and Spirit Dealer," "Coal, Grain and Spirit Dealer," "Beef Steak and Ham shop," "Roasted Corn Warehouses," "Miner and Causewaylayer," and the like. Stocking makers, screw hat makers, and shawl manufacturers were common occupations, while quill makers had not yet been superseded by the makers of steel pens. There were numerous "Cowfodders" within the city boundaries in those days, and at least one boat builder. Miniature painting was a common occupation, while fencing had also its "profession." Lists are given of "Penny Prats" receiving offices, and of "Two-penny Post Towns" from London to Edinburgh; while the rates of postage are calculated to soothe feelings ruffled by such a rate as 1½d. today. The Post Office regulations and instructions appear naively simple to the modern reader when "persons wishing to send bank notes or drafts by post are advised to cut such notes or drafts in halves and send them at two different times, waiting till the receipt of one half is acknowledged before the other is sent." There are only a few samples of the indication of the past conditions of life in Edinburgh which can be gathered from the Directory, but they are sufficient to show that as a record of the past such compilations are probably deserving of more attention than they receive.

THE SCOTSMAN

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EDINBURGH, Saturday, April 17, 1920.

SCOTLAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

AS SEEN BY ENGLISH EYES.

AN anonymous octavo of close upon 400 pages and entitled "A Journey through Scotland in Familiar Letters from a Gentleman," was published in 1725 at the Buck and Sun over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, and, if the writer was an Englishman—and both internal evidence of style (there is not a Scottish idiom in the book) and external evidence of statement favours the impression—never surely was there a fairer, less prejudiced, and more favourable estimate of Scotland penned (not even by De Foe), by a scion of "the old enemy" before or since the Union. The writer, whatever his nationality, seems to hold a brief for Scotland, with liberty to praise without limitation and exercising free indulgence of the liberty! Wherever he throws his eyes or plants his foot the view, whether geographical or historical, is equally praise-worthy in his estimation. And his survey of Scottish record outwith Scotland is one long and loud laudation. Of this last-mentioned feature of the book one quotation, from among hundreds that offer, will suffice:—"The Scots have made a greater figure abroad than any other nation in Europe; this hath been generally ascribed to the barrenness of their country as not being able to maintain its inhabitants. But this is a vulgar error, for it's entirely owing to the fineness of their education. A gentleman in Scotland that hath four or five sons gives them equal education. The eldest son, though often not the finest gentleman, succeeds to the estate, and the others, being bred above trades, go to seek their fortune in foreign countries, and are thereby lost to their own."

In proof of that last statement, he informs us that Gustavus Adolphus had four Lieutenant Generals, twenty-two Colonels, and inferior officers besides, all Scotsmen, and was wont to own that Scots valour won him his conquests in Germany. And he goes round Europe to show that Scottish families descended from professional Scottish mercenaries, or "sawyers," and retaining their ancestral surnames—Bruce, Gordons, Douglasses, Hamiltons, Wemyss, Lesleys, Setons, Ogilvies, &c.—are to be encountered in good and eminent positions in every country of any note whatever, such as Sweden, the Palatinate, Hungary, Italy, &c. But *The Scotsman* is universally acknowledged; there never has been in the same sense *The Englishman Abroad*. He is justly insular.

Within Scotland itself, in his tour from Kirkcudbright to Aberdeen, he makes no mention of the climate, for praise or for blame, but he cannot sufficiently express admiration for the spacious and delicious views of scenery in the country, and the palatial dignity of the stone houses; the finishing of the house interior he owns is not so commendable. Once he drops the remark, "There's nothing but poverty in these palaces!" Of all towns, he found Edinburgh the grandest, but he has used of praise for every town in Fife, St. Andrews more particularly, but even Royal Pittenweem included, with Dundee in Forfar, and Aberdeen—built of flint, and boasting a market place as spacious as that of Nottingham. He compared St. Andrews Cathedral (older than St. Paul's) by no means to its dead antagonist with the London pile, and while he thought Glasgow for its Green could not help crying up Edinburgh for its Grassmarket (as large as Smithfield), he found no grounds for the praise of the High Street, which he regarded as the sturdiest street in Britain or anywhere else; as for Leith, it was not "in it" with the Netherbow. I must, however, adduce his description of the main street.

The High street of Edinburgh, running by an easy ascent from the Netherbow to the Castle a good half mile, is doubtless the stateliest street in the world, being broad enough for five coaches to drive up abreast; and the houses on each side are proportionably high to the broadness of the street, all of them six or seven stories high, and those mostly of freestone makes this street very august. It is the best paved street I ever saw, not excepting even Florence."

Our author has many interesting references to the city churches, from old St Giles' to "a Lady Young's," the former divided into four churches—the High Kirk, the Old Kirk, the Tolbooth Kirk, and Haddow's Hole; over St Giles' he noticed the "large open cupola in the shape of an imperial crown, and a great ornament to the city," seen from far, a copy of it over a church in Newcastle "does not near come up to it." He visited the Advocates' Library, the Lawyers' Library he calls it, and was more interested in the collection of coats than in the books; he makes the acute remark that it was not till the Stewarts came on the throne that our coats bore "the lion rampant in a crest of Flower-de-luce."

Of the people of Scotland who speak English he has much good to say. In Inverness he found even clearer enunciation and more correct pronunciation than he ever heard in London. In regard to the Highlanders, it must be owned he had a much lower estimation; they spoke Irish, dressed like barbarians, and seemed to live anyhow. Their chief occupations, he seems to say, were starving and stealing, the one relieving the other, and both mitigated by occasional fishing, fowling, and hunting. He had, however, a great respect for the antiquity of some of the clans, especially the Macdonalds of the Isles, the Frasers (for some inscrutable reason), the Arrols, and the Lees—the last of whom, however, were a family of ancient and noble note in Scottish history, of Norse descent, rather than a clan as we understand the word.

With respect to country seats owned by people of rank, or at least of affluence, he has a great deal to say, nearly always in commendation of their structure, furnishing, and courts of approach—i.e., avenues. He is especially high-pitched in his praise of the House of Kinross, on the banks of Lochleven, and of Hopetoun Palace—built on the model of Kinross House, and meant to excel it. There were in 1770, no country seats quite their match even in England. One of the most interesting chapters in the book describes a visit to Crieff market. There were, he thought, 30,000 cattle (Highland breed, looking like horned dogs), which sold at a gold guinea on the average per head, and were bought by English dealers, who had no difficulty in getting them transferred to England by Highland drovers at a recompense of one shilling per day, the drovers undertaking to find their way home after delivery in England, by their own wits and knowledge of the ways. He describes the Highland chiefs at Crieff market as clad in a slashed tunic, a tartan plaid worn as a cloak, tassels of tartan from waist to ankle, knife and fork on one side of the waist-belt, claymore on the other, snuff-mull intermediate, and a blue bonnet, in which there is no mention of feather. These Highlanders were of a rather haughty demeanour, and would accept payment in gold coin only. Their claugen followed them about with the devotion of dogs and wore the plaid like a petticoat that came down to their calves; they were bareheaded, and what covered them by day was their blanket at night. They were all very friendly when they were abroad, but at home antipathetic feuds made them jealous of each other. The chiefs rarely associated, but jealousy of clan reputation should be excited and old feuds that had slumbered for generations should break forth in all their ancient fury. "There is very interesting information about Broomfield-mound it is described as mostly all forest, and abounding in cattle, stags, redhucks, fallow deer, and wild-fowl; while 'on

the coast of the German Ocean, of this shore is a harbour, called Urmayr's Port, which will contain all the fleets of Europe land-locked, and may be of great advantage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, if ever they have a war with any of the Princes in the Baltic, in victualling and repairing their ships there." Of the Men of Ross he singles out the Frasers for a very peculiar reason, however he came by it. "It is a clan that never joins with the rest, and are mostly composed of gentlemen on horseback; Clan Ronald once cut off the whole Fraser clan; but the widows of eighty of them brought forth eighty sons, and but for this the clan had been extinguished."

Needless to say our traveller was charmed with the townships of Fife and the Lothians; Strathern is described at length, and the view on all sides from the top of the Lomond Law over Falkland is brought before the reader in a singularly comprehensive, fresh, and clear manner; he notes the beauty of the Bridge of Airth, and of Sir Thomas Moncrieff's seat "on the declension of a hill in a well-wooded park, and (what's rare in this country) in the middle of £2000 sterling a year."

There is much matter of a curious kind, novel to us about the natural history of Scottish birds and beasts, the island of Bass and its neighbour rock of Ailsay on the western side have special attention, the former for its rabbit-warren and its countless flocks of solar geese, "very good meat and of great profit by their flesh and feathers; where these geese retire in winter is not known." The law about debtors was a special object of his attention: "There is no nation (he says) where a man hath fairer play for his liberty than in Scotland. Here are no Marshall's men, such as whip you off the street at London and run you into a spunging-house at once; but here if you owe money you are summoned to show cause why you don't pay it; which if you don't do, you have six days allowed you before a caption comes out against your person"—and he goes on to describe the badge to greyhound on a green ribbon of the messenger of arrest. But I must close my perfunctory review of a most interesting book, and choose for that purpose my author's comments on the women of Scotland. Their dress caught his eye at once—all, high and low alike, wore a mantilla of tartan (a cloth of green, scarlet, and other colours in stripes), which covered half the face and all the body—Allan Ramsay's "tartan screen," of course—and in church of a Sunday, when massed in the pews, looked like a *parterre de fleurs*. Unfortunately he makes no reference to Scottish concerts or Scottish music, except to say that he attended these entertainments, and "never saw in any nation an assembly of greater beauties than the ladies I have seen at Edinburgh."

The next thing to admire in our women was their way of walking, which he characterises as "stately, firm, with their joints extended and their toes out." He thought, however, that the people generally in Scotland (the common people) were not so clean as the English. As for the industry of the women, it was beyond English praise: "The young ladies are all bred good housewives, and the servant-maids are always kept at some work here; the spinning wheels, both for woollen and linen, are always going; and a gentleman of a good estate is not ashamed to wear a suit of cloaths of his lady's and servants' spinning."

The women are all kept employed, from the highest to the lowest of them. "But," he goes on, "the men here are not so usefully employed as in England." He found no joint-stock companies in Scotland. And the children and

SCOTTISH UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, June 14, 1920.

Old Edinburgh Club.—On Saturday afternoon upwards of a hundred members and friends visited St. Andrew's Burying Ground, among them present being Mr. William Cowan (president), Sir James Balfour Paul, Sir Robert R. Simpson, and Dr. W. B. Baillie. Mr. Robert T. Skinner, F.R.S.E., who acted as leader, gave interesting biographical particulars regarding many notable persons whose remains are interred in the Churchyard. These include Thomas De Quincey; Robert Pont, minister of St. Andrew's and an early Reformer; Alexander Nasmyth, the painter of the only authentic portrait of Burns and the architect of the Dean Bridge and St. Bernard's Wall; Susan Ferrier, the novelist; Elizabeth C. D. Clapham, the authoress of the lyrics, "There were Ninety and Nine"; George Mackay Kemp, the architect of the Scott Monument; Dr. John Jamieson, the author of the "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language"; John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms; Sheriff Mark Napier, the biographer of Montrose and Graham of Claverhouse; Mrs. Grant of Laggan, the authoress of "Letters from the Mountains"; Dr. David Welsh, who, along with Chalmers, led the procession to Tarfield in the year of the Disruption; General Macleod of Macleod, who entertained Dr. Johnson and Boswell at his Castle of Dunrobin; John Lee, Principal of Edinburgh University, and a prince of bibliographers; Henry Niebel of Dean, Professor Pillans, of Edinburgh University, a noted educational reformer; the brothers Haldane, the famous itinerant preachers, one of whom built the "Tabernacle" at Greenhead; R. A. Smith, who wrote sacred music and melodies for songs by Tannahill; and Duncan McLaren, M.P., a prominent figure in local affairs fifty years ago.

DEAN BANK LITERARY GARDEN FETE.—A garden



BEFORE THE WAVERLEY MARKET WAS BUILT.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

On Thursday, Oct. 14, kind permission of Mrs. Skelton, a society of about a hundred persons, gathered in the grounds of the Homeopathic Hospital, Dr. Thomas Ross being unavailably absent, a paper regarding his notes was read by Mr. W. L. Garrison Gray, who detailed the work connected with the Homeopathic from which many were referred to the literary association which meets in St. John Skelton, the president, and in Queen Mary, the secretary, of Lillingdon, and the author of "The Table Talk of Burke," the of Skelton's "The Invalids of West Prussia," the historian, who frequently visited the Homeopathic.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, July 12, 1920.

Pinckney House was Mrs. Miriam, on Saturday afternoon the members of the Old Edinburgh Club, in the number of about thirty visited Pinckney House. Sir James Balfour Paul, a nephew of the last lord of Pilrig, was leader. In the course of a brief paper, Sir James mentioned that the lands of Pilrig were originally part of the Baron of Broughton, which descended to the Abbey of Melrose. The first appearance of Pilrig in actual history was in 1400, when the lands were in possession of the Montgomeries. This family remained owners till 1623, when the estate passed to Gilbert Kirkcaldy, an Edinburgh jeweller, who built the present house. Sir James recalled the interesting fact that the last Lord of Govan's mother was a daughter of one of the lords of Pilrig. Pinckney House is inseparably connected with the Balfour family, final male descendants having been in possession for 175 years. The present occupants of the mansion are the Misses Balfour-Melville, daughters of the last laird, who died in 1863. On the custom of the last Lord of Govan, the daughter of the late laird was, according to the Misses Balfour-Melville for their hospitality, and to Sir James Balfour Paul and his son, Mr. Arthur F. Balfour Paul, architect. The latter conducted the party over the mansion.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, December 13, 1920

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS IN
EDINBURGH.

[illegible]

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1921

"WHERE THE DEAD IN
SILENCE SLEEP."GRAVES IN ST CUTHBERT'S
CHURCHYARD.

In the annual report of the Old Edinburgh Club there is printed a list of the graves of notable citizens of Edinburgh interred in St Cuthbert's Churchyard. The list recalls incidents and features of the social life and history of the city over a long period. The grounds on which an effort is thus made to rescue the illustrious dead from comparative oblivion are diverse and interesting. The list includes men eminent in politics, letters, and religion. One is mentioned because of a memorable prayer in St Cuthbert's on Prince Charles Edward's return after Prestonpans; another because he was, in addition to being Moderator of the General Assembly, the first Scottish clergyman to wear a watch; others are included because they were associated with great figures, such as Burns or Dr Johnson. The list is as follows:—

Lord Rockville, Judge, died 1792, son of second Earl of Aberdeen. Met Dr Johnson in Edinburgh. Member of Cromwellian Parliament.
Gordon of Cluny, Cosmo Gordon, Baron of Roden, died 1800; built The Hermitage of Brind.
Adam Rolland of Gask, advocate, died 1819. Portrait painted by Sir Henry Raeburn.
Lord Alva (formerly Lord Burgh), Judge, died 1760. His half-sisters were the Countess of Sutherland and Lady Glenordy.
William B. Johnston, R.S.A., died 1869. Portrait in National Gallery.
Son of Lieut.-Colonel James Skinner, C.B., whose name is associated with Skinner's Horse.
Walker of Dalry.
Fifteenth and last Earl of Glencairn, died 1766. Canon of Church of England. Younger brother of Burns's patron.
Lord Ardmillan, Judge, died 1876. Solicitor-General for Scotland under Lord Aberdeen.
The Rev. Thomas Cleghorn, died 1847; for 48 years minister of Snodgrass, and known to Sir Walter Scott.
Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B. (Lord Macdonald), Lord Justice Clerk, died 1919.
John Paul, D.D., St Cuthbert's, Moderator of General Assembly, died 1875.
John Lee, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Edinburgh University and Moderator of General Assembly, died 1859. Entrusted by Jupiter Carlyle of Inveresk with MS. of Autobiography.
Thomas Snell Jones, D.D., died 1837. Lady Glenorchy visited him to her chapel, where he ministered for 52 years.
Thomas de Quincey, author, died 1869. Buried from 42 Lothian Street. The daughter purchased for her father "one grave in the old bury."
The Rev. Neil McVicar, St Cuthbert's, died 1747. Memorable prayer in St Cuthbert's on Prince Charles Edward's return to Edinburgh after Prestonpans.
David Dickson, D.D., St Cuthbert's, died 1842. Buried from "the West Kirk Marrow." He assisted at the service in Abbotsford on the occasion of Scott's funeral. Monument by Handyside Ritchie at west end of church.
The Rev. Robert Ford, St Cuthbert's, Scottish Reformer, died 1800. The Hagen Mar made him Judge of Court of Session. Six times Moderator of General Assembly. Woodrow states that Ford had "a discovery of Queen Elizabeth's death that same day she died," and Ford told James VI. at Holyrood. (Monument in church.)
The Rev. David Whitehead, St Cuthbert's, Moderator of General Assembly, died 1706. Buried by request near Ford. First Scottish clergyman to wear a watch.
Baird Wylie, W.S., died 1815. Founded Wylie's Club in 1776.
Andrew Combe, M.D., physiologist and phrenologist, died 1867.
Relief by John Flaxman, R.A., in memory of children of Francis Raeburn. Removed to west side of church 1917.
Monument in church to John Napier of Merchiston, mathematician, died 1617.

James Macknight, O.D., Old Kirk, Moderator of General Assembly, died 1800. Author of "Harmony of the Gospels."
Lord Harderland, Judge, died 1795. Met Dr Johnson in Edinburgh. Epitaph by Shakespeare.
Robert Aitken, W.S., died 1856 at 2 Graham Street. Accompanied Robert Burns on Border tour, 1772.

John Stark, printer, died at 21 Rutland Street in 1840. Author of "Picture of Edinburgh."
Henry Nisbet of Dean, died 1692. Made a quarry in the churchyard in order to build the tomb; consequently compelled to give gratuity to the poor.

Susan E. Forster, died 1854. Wrote "Inheritance," "Destiny," &c.; collaborated with Miss Clavering in writing "Marriage."
George Lofman, Dean of Guild, killed in fire at Theatre-Royal, 1845.
William Baenar, R.S.A., died 1853. Pictures include "Knox Preaching in the Castle of St Andrews."

Alexander Sutherland, died 1831, author of "Tales of a Pilgrim."
Parents of Rev. Robert Murray M'Cheyne, accomplished scholar, minister of St Peter's, Dundee.

Leamy Balfour Biggar, brilliant young advocate, died 1817.
Second Lord Ashburton, with whom title became extinct in 1823. Title claimed and obtained in 1835 by Alexander Baring, brother of first Lord's widow.

Mark Napier, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, died 1879. Author of "Montrose" and "Dundee."

James Bellans, LL.D., successor of Adam as Rector of High School, and afterwards Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, died 1664. Connected with Edinburgh Academy, and assisted by Hyron, probably unjustly.

Raeburn. Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., purchased the ground, but is himself buried in dormitory of St John's Church, Princess Street.
Lieut.-General Norman Macleod of Macleod, died at Glenelg, and buried from George Street, 1801. Entombed Dr Johnson for nine days at Dunvegan.

Haldane. Robert Haldane, father of the Peer, James Alexander Haldane, first minister of the first Congregational Church in Scotland.
Robert Archibald Smith, composer, died 1829. Grandchild of Flora Macdonald.

Jerome Stahlin, violinist, died 1815.
George M. Kemp, architect of Scott Monument, drowned in Union Canal, 1844.

Curriehill, Judges, father and son.
Duncan M'Levor, Lord Provost and Member of Parliament.

Elizabeth C. D. Clephane, author of hymn, "There were ninety and nine," died 1859.
John Jamieson, D.D., author of "Dictionary of the Scottish Language."

James Robertson, D.D., known as "Robertson of Ellon," Moderator of General Assembly.
Claud Muirhead, proprietor of the Edinburgh Advertiser after the retirement in 1820 of James Donaldson, the founder of Donaldson's Hospital.

David Welsh, D.D., Moderator of General Assembly, 1842, led procession from St Andrew's Church, George Street, to Tanfield Hall on 28th May 1843. Died near Helensburgh in 1846, and buried from 59 Melville Street.

Lord Kinloch, Judge, author of religious works.
Mrs Grant of Laggan, author of "Letters from the Mountains." Precursor of Scott, died at 9 Manor House in 1830.

George Watson, F.R.S.A., died 1847. Studied under Reynolds.
Alexander Naughton, R.S.A., died 1843. Studied under Allan Ramsay. Portrait of Robert Burns. Frequently accompanied the poet in his walks round Edinburgh.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH
BUILDINGS.

ACTIVITIES OF OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

MR WILLIAM COWAN, the president, occupied the chair at the 12th annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held in the City Chambers yesterday.

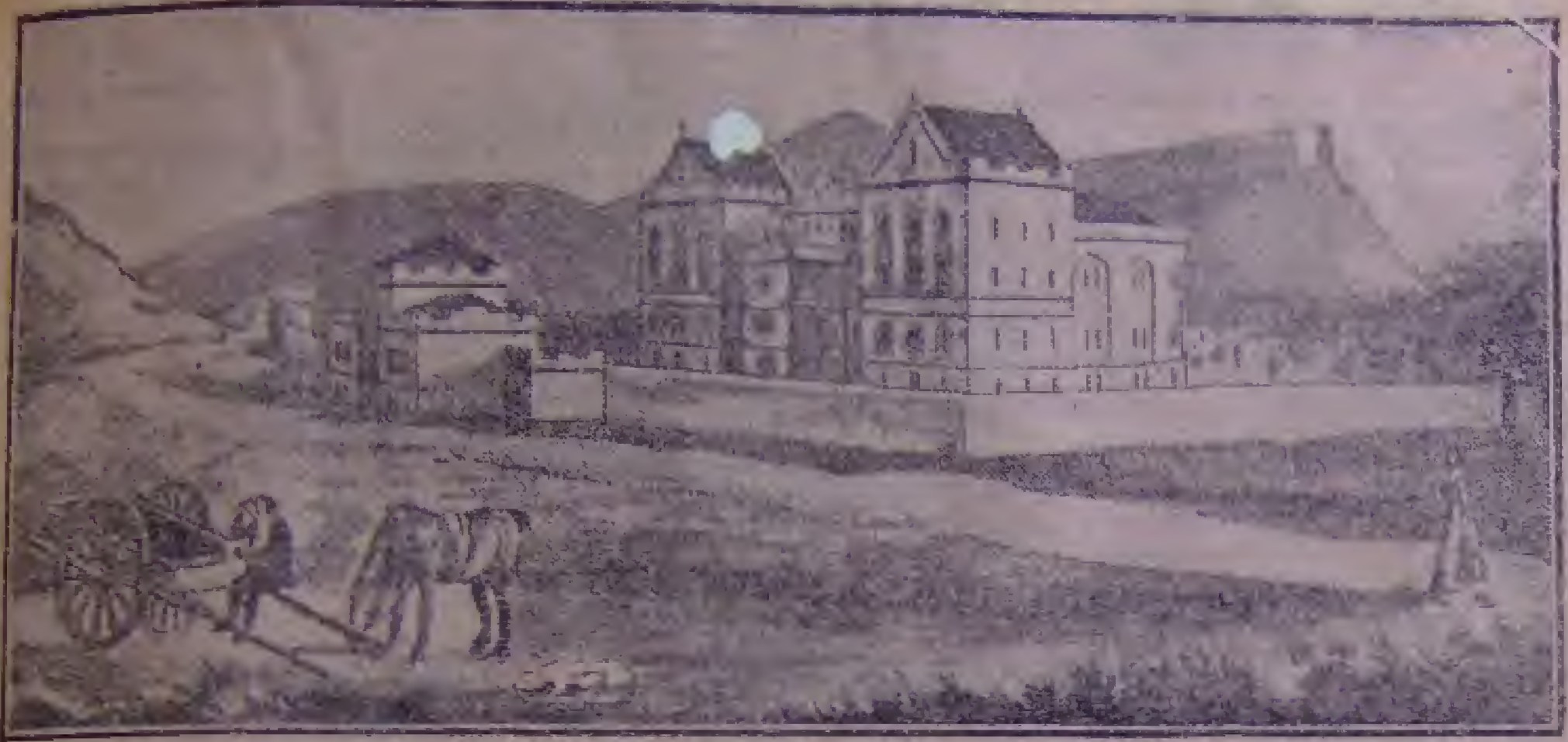
In moving the adoption of the annual report, the Chairman said it was gratifying to find that one of the items was of sufficient importance for *The Scotsman* to print it in full—the list of the important people buried in St Cuthbert's Churchyard. Alluding to the memorandum on Old Edinburgh buildings which was presented to the Town Council, he said it was very favourably received by the Council and had been fully initiated in the City Records. He understood that the position of the matter was something like this: A considerable number of houses in the Old Town would shortly be condemned by the Public Health Committee as unfit for habitation in their present state. These would be handed over to the Reconstruction Committee to be dealt with. He thought they might feel fairly confident that the remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of these houses would be reconstruction, and not, as too often in the past, demolition. (Hear, hear.) What the members of the Club and many more of the citizens were interested in was that what had been called the old "face" of Edinburgh should, as far as was possible, be preserved; that, while everything should be done to render these old houses sanitary and habitable, the architectural features of their exteriors should be religiously preserved; and that where any alterations were found necessary they should be carried out in a spirit of reverence for the past, and that nothing should be done which would modernise and so vulgarise the appearance of their old streets. He would venture on this point to throw out a suggestion. They had in Edinburgh many capable architects who had made a special study of the old domestic architecture of Scotland and of Edinburgh in particular, and it was to be hoped that the Committee entrusted with the work of reconstruction would take advantage of the best professional advice they could get in carrying out their scheme. If this work of reconstruction were energetically carried out on right lines, not only would a step be put to the regrettable destruction in the past of much that might have been saved, but also a great step would be taken towards the solution of the present housing difficulty. With regard to the publications, the Council greatly regretted the delay in issuing the eleventh volume of the Book of the Club. The Council had to consider seriously whether they should, following the example of many other societies, raise the annual subscription. Evidently this step was inevitable if volumes such as those already printed were to be issued as frequently as hitherto. After giving the whole matter the most careful consideration, the Council decided against making any proposal to raise the subscription, but they wished the members to understand that in the meantime at least, there would have to be a longer interval between the issue of the several volumes, in order that sufficient funds might be available for the purpose.

Mr R. Addison Smith, C.V.O., seconded, and the motion was adopted.

The Earl of Rosebery was re-elected hon. president; Mr Wm. Cowan, president; Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary; and Councillor Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., hon. treasurer.

On the motion of Dr John Harrison a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

THE EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1911.
THE FIRST BRIDEWELL BUILT IN EDINBURGH.



We give a sketch from a pen and ink and water-colour picture by David Roberts, of the first Bridewell built in Edinburgh. It stood on the site where Calton Jail now stands. It was erected about 1808-10, when the old Edinburgh Tolbooth in the High Street was found to be too small, that building being demolished in 1817. It was at first proposed to build the Bridewell in Princes Street, but objection was naturally taken to that proposal, and ultimately the site in Regent Road was chosen. We are indebted in this matter to the courtesy of Mr. Charles Skinner, baker, 32 Daley Road, who, being interested by reading one of our Edinburgh "Street Scenes," brought in the picture, which he has in his possession, and enabled us to reproduce it.



ADDRESS _____

DATE _____

* Full Name.

I,
BEG TO APPLY TO BE ADMITTED A MEMBER
OF LODGE CANONGATE KILWINNING.
I HAVE NOT BEEN REFUSED BY ANY OTHER
LODGE.

SIGNATURE _____

OCCUPATION _____ AGE _____

SIGNATURE OF PROPOSER _____

SIGNATURE OF SECONDER _____

IMPORTANT.

UNDER GRAND LODGE LAW 181, AS RECENTLY AMENDED, CONSIDERABLE RESPONSIBILITY IS PLACED ON PROPOSERS AND SECONDER OF CANDIDATES. THEY MUST BE PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE CANDIDATE, WHO SHOULD BE WELL KNOWN TO THEM, AND ABOVE ALL, THEY MUST BE SATISFIED THAT THE CANDIDATE, BOTH IN HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAPACITY, IS WORTHY TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CRAFT.

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